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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XVIII NO. 71– BOMBAY MONDAY, MARCH 24, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA

LET EVERY MAN & WOMAN BREAK SALT ACT

What Mahatma Expects Of His Countrymen.

MASS CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE IN ANDHRADESH.

Fight Govt. Fully, But Don't Touch Englishmen

WOMEN "SOLDIERS OF SWARAJ" TO BE TRAINED AT SABARMATI

—:o:—

KASTURBAI TO LEAD THE FIRST BATCH.

Bihar Peasants Impatient For Fight.

Addressing a meeting at Amod Mahatma said he expected of every man and woman of India to break the obnoxious Salt Act.

Mahatma Gandhi and his "army" of Satyagrahis completed on Sunday their first 100 miles' march when they camped at Amod. At Amod Mahatmaji went through a great amount of pressing work and had practically not a miuute's rest.

Gandhiji had a number of conferences. He met Mr. Meherally and Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhya with whom he discussed Youths' part in the Satyagraha campaign. In the evening Mahatmaji met A.I.C.C. members and had prolonged conversation with them. Pandit Jawaharlal presented Mahatmaji and his "soldiers" batches of the "Hindustani Seva Dal" which Gandhiji gratefully acknowledged.

While at Amod Mahatmaji gave a message to Maharashtra: "I am extremely glad to hear that in Maharashtra both wings of the Congress have come together and have decided to take part in the fight for Swaraj. I hope in this religious fight Maharashtra will take the foremost place."

Mahatma, in reply to enquiry from Andhradesha leaders about starting Civil Disobedience in Andhradesah said if volunteers came forth in large numbers Civil Disobedience might be started in all districts simultaneously. If a lesser number of volunteers came forward he advised them to offer Satyagraha at one centre only.

Gandhiji and his "army" started for Buva on Sunday morning reaching Sumani by night. Mond ay being a day of silence will be passed at Sumani and the march will be resumed on Tuesday morning.

MAHATMA'S MESSAGE TO MAHARASHTRA

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 22.

Camp Amod: Messrs. Deshpande and Rajgopalacharya are expected to come to-day. Mr. Meherally and Mrs. Kamala Devi Chattopadhyay who came yesterday received Mahatmaji at Amod and they discussed with Mahatmaji about the future programme. As stated by Mr. Meherally at the meeting of the Working Committee of Bombay Provincial Youth League held at Ahmedabad all members have resolved to join the fight of independence. Mr. Meherally further said he had great hopes from the youths of Bombay and he found great enthusiasm amongst them wherever he went. It is believed Mrs. Kamaladevi will enlist names of ladies also.

Pandit Jawaharlal yesterday presented 80 "Soldiers of Swaraj" including Mahatmaji batches of Hindustani Seva Dal.

GANDHIJI CONFERS WITH A.I.C. C. MEMBERS.

Mahatmaji had discussion yesterday evening with some members of A.I.C.C. when it is said Mahatmaji also wished that movement of boycott of foreign cloth be taken up and would be very much pleased if it was burnt.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj is said to have discussed with some prominent merchants of foreign cloth in Bombay and as a result of that the merchants are again to meet to decide whether they should stop placing orders with foreign countries for cloth.

Mahatmaji gave the following message for Maharashtra: "I am extremely glad to hear that in Maharashtra both wings of the Congress have come together and have decided to take part in the fight for Swaraj. I hope in this religious fight Maharashtra will take the foremost place."

Mahatmaji started this morning for Buva completing over 100 miles' march.

GANDHIJI AT BROACH

—:o:—

"Council Of War" Discuss Future Plan Of Campaign.

BROACH, Mar. 23.

News of 10 days' simple imprisonment having been awarded to Mr. Sen-Gupta at Rangoon and Sir George Schuster's statement in the Assembly regarding provision of cheap salt are considered in Mahatma Gandhi's camp as signs of a breakdown of Government 'morale.'

Addressing a public meeting at Buva, Gandhiji referred to the attitude of the "Elders" who are understood did not welcome him as heartily as the younger population. He said he had all his physical comforts but that was not everything to him. In the purse that was presented to him there should be the contributions of each one of them.

Were the elders afraid of Government that could not arrest him even though he was making fiery speeches and was out to break their law. Could they not see from the sentence of 10 days' simple imprisonment which Government had passed on Mr. Sen-Gupta after taking him all the way to Rangoon whether Government was stronger or weaker than in 1857 or 1919? When Government could not arrest him while he had 80 volunteers how could Government arrest him if he had 80,000 volunteers? Gandiji therefore appealed to all, Hindus and Muslims, men and women, to join the struggle without fear. If they succeeded their land revenue would be lessened and the 'mamlatdar' would treat them politely.

A purse of Rs. 100 was then presented to Mahatma Gandhi who asked how many had not paid. He asked the eight persons who he was informed, had not paid to pay because he would then know that he had the sympathy of all. As for money alone he could obtain it from other sources.

FUTURE PLANS OF CAMPAIGN.

Messrs. Rajagopalachari, Gangadharrao Deshpande, Jairamdas Doulatram and Mahadev Desai had discussion with Gandhiji this afternoon about plans of civil disobedience in the respective provinces. Gandhiji is said to have expressed view that if Government does not resort to imprisonment but relies on physical obstruction only, the Satyagrahis could cope with it efficiently. The area of civil disobedience would then be indefinitely extended and the Government would forfeit the right as regards notice which the Satyagrahis had respected so far.

Mahatma Gandhi enjoys the best of his health and as the march progresses he says he is feeling better and better.—A. P.

WHAT MAHATMA EXPECTS.

—:o:—

Every Indian To Break Salt Act.

AMOD, (Broach) Mar 22.

A purse of Rs. 251 was presented to Gandhiji on behalf of the Amod Kasba. Also resignations were announced of several Mukhis in the Taluka.

Gandhiji, in the course of his speech, said: Salt was needed by all alike, the rich and the poor, old and young, strong and weak, Hindus, Muslims, Christians and Parsis: and it was shameful that salt worth five pice was charged ten annas as duty. He never doubted that any Indian would oppose his campaign to get rid of this obnoxious duty; and he was glad that the All-India Congress Committee had endorsed his action. He did not expect anything from them except that every man and woman should join him and break the Salt Act. It was quite easy. They should all go with him and bring salt and refuse to

(Continued on page 7.)

GANDHIJI'S BROACH PROGRAMME.

—:o:—

The following is Mahatma's programme in Broach District.

Monday: Day of silence to be passed at Samani;

Tuesday: Tralsa and Derol;

Wednesday: Broach and Ankleshwar;

Thursday: Sajed and Manggrol;

Friday: Rayama.

BIHAR PEASANTS IMPATIENT.

—:o:—

Ask Gandhiji For More Fighting Programme.

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 23.

Messrs. Rajagopalachariar, Gangadharrao Deshpande and Jayramdas Doulatram have arrived to see Mahatmaji at Buva where Mahatmaji is camping for the day. It is understood that members of the All-India Congress Committee from Bihar who saw Gandhiji last evening at Jambusar asked for his opinion about non-payment of Chokidari tax in their province. Mahatmaji advised them to concentrate on salt-tax for the present.

Interviewed by the Associated Press Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram said that the Sind Provincial Congress would meet on March 29 to consider the question of civil disobedience.—A. P.

RS. 50,000 FOR GANDHIJI.

—:o:—

Muslim Friend's Gift.

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 22.

It is understood that a Muslim friend of Mahatma Gandhi has paid the sum of Rs. 50,000 for Congress work.—Free Press.

BOMBAY YOUTH LEAGUE

—:o:—

Working Committee Meeting At Ahmedabad.

MEMBERS ASKED TO ENROLL IN GANDHIJI'S "ARMY".

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 22.

The Working Committee of the Bombay Youth League met to-day at Ahmedabad in an atmosphere of unusual expectancy, Mr. K. F. Nariman presiding.

The Committee passed a resolution welcoming Civil Disobedience campaign initiated by Gandhiji and called upon all the affiliated branches all over the Presidency to plunge headlong into the fight.

Mr. Meherally's resolution asking every member of the Working Committee enroll as Satyagraha Volunteers, was carried unanimously.

Mrs. Kamaladevi's suggestion for holding the fourth session of the All-India Youth Conference was put off as the youths would be engaged in the Satyagraha campaign. —Free Press.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE IN PUNJAB.

—:o:—

Pandit Jawaharal & Abul Kalam Azad To Attend Conference.

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 22.

Pandit Jawaharlal and Mr. Abul Kalam Azad will attend the Punjab Civil Disobedience Conference to be held at Gujranwala on the 5th, and 6th of April.—Free Press.

BEAT! BEAT! DRUMS!

Beat! beat! Drums!—blow! bugles! blow
Through the windows—through doors—burst like a ruthless force,
Into the solemn church, and scatter the congregation.
Into the school, where the scholar is studying;
Leave not the bridegroom quiet—no happiness must he have now with his bride,
Nor the peaceful farmer any peace, ploughing his field or gathering his grains,
So fierce you whirr and pound, you drums—so shrill you bugles blow.

Beat! beat! drums!—blow bugles! blow!
Over the traffic of cities—over the ramble of wheels in the street;
Are beds prepared for sleepers at night in houses? no sleeper shall sleep in those beds,
No bargainers' bargain by day—no brokers or speculators—would they continue?
Would the talkers be talking? would the singer attempt to sing?
Would the lawyer rise in the court to state his case before the judge?
Then rattle quicker, heavier drums.—
You bugles wilder blow.

Beat! beat! drums—blow! bugles! blow.
Make no parley—stop for no expostulation,
Mind not the timid—mind not the weeper or prayer.
Mind not the old man beseeching the youngman,
Let not the child's voice be heard, nor the mother's entreaties,
Make even the trestles to shake the dead where they lie.
awaiting the hearses,
So strong you thump, O terrible drums—
So loud you bugles blow.

WALT WHITMAN.

WOMEN VOLUNTEERS FOR GANDHIJI'S ARMY.

Training Camp To Be Opened At Sabarmati.

"MARRIED AND HYSTERICAL WOMEN NEED NOT APPLY."

AMOD, Mar. 23.

It has been decided to open a training class for women volunteers in Mahatmaji's Ashram at Sabarmati. Women of the Ashram and Khurshedbai, grand daughter of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, will conduct class which will begin as soon as at least 10 applications are received. Women between the ages of 18 and 45 will be admitted to the class. They will have to obtain permission from their father or husband or guardian. Those women who have the responsibility of looking after children are asked not to apply. They may, however, apply after arranging for their children being properly looked after by somebody. Applicants should be quite healthy and free from hysteria. The course of training will be similar to that in training class for men opened by the Gujarat Vidyapith.—A. P.

Kasturbai Gandhi To Lead Women Volunteers.

—:o:—

AMOD, March 23.

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya has arrived here to see Mahatma Gandhi. Mahatma Gandhi told Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya: "If impatient sisters will be little patient they will find ample scope for their zeal and sacrifice in this national struggle for freedom."

Mrs. Kamaladevi asked Gandhiji what women with children should do. Mahatma Gandhi said he neither desired nor expected women to neglect children. They would have to wait and bide their time and be of use in other ways. Those women, however, who could make some satisfactory arrangements to have their children well looked after should join the struggle.

Mrs. Kamaladevi and other youths joined the march of Mahatma Gandhi's volunteers last night on the way to Amod from Jambusar.

MSS. GANDHI TO LEAD.

It is understood that Mrs. Kusturbai Gandhi will lead first batch of 37 women volunteers from Ashram, Sabaramati, and go to Bulsar by train and from there proceed to Tithel to offer civil disobedience in connection with salt tax. Mrs. Gandhi may start earlier than April 6, if Gandhiji gives orders.

Mass Civil Disobedience In Andhradesh.

MAHATMA'S VIEWS.

LEAVE FOREST LAWS ALONE, SAYS HE.

CAMP JAMBUSAR, March 22.

Mahatma Gandhi and party arrived here this morning. About 25 members of the All-India Congress Committee arrived here and saw Gandhiji. Among them were Messrs. Konda Venkateppaiah Beambmirti Nageswarno, President, Andhra Provincial Congress Committee, Satischandra Das Gupta, and others.

Later in the day some of the Andhra leaders met Gandhiji at an informal conference. It is understood, that the Andhra leaders said that there were two view points amongst the Andhras. One side wanted to start a Provincial march for breaking of salt monopoly, while others wanted that there should be simultaneous marching in all the Districts of Andhra Province. It was pointed out that there were five coastal Districts which are now ready for civil disobedience.

Gandhiji is reported to have replied that he would like that every Taluka and village should start civil disobedience as soon as instructions are received from him or immediately he is arrested, provided a large number of Volunteers are coming forth. Mr. Konda Vankatappa replied that about 1,000 Volunteers are ready in five Districts of Andhra. Gandhiji is reported to have replied that if the number of Volunteers is less, he would ask them to wait till he issues instructions and wants them to disobey on the very next day after his arrest or after the issue of instructions. Civil disobedience in that case could be started in one place only. No final decision was arrived at and the Andhra leaders are meeting tomorrow for a final decision of their programme.

It is learnt that Sjt. Sambmurti is going on a propaganda tour with a batch of Volunteers in his District on return.—Free Press.

INTERVIEW WITH C. P. LEADERS.

Breaking Forest Laws.

—:o:—

CAMP, JAMBUSAR, March 22.

After the Andhra leaders met Mahatma Gandhi, the leaders from Central Provinces had an informal talk with Gandhiji. Among those present were Seth Govindas, Messrs. P. Ravishanker, Dwarkaprasad Misra and others, in all eight. The conversations were strictly private. It is understood that the C. P. Leaders placed before Mahatma Gandhi their difficulties regarding civil disobedience in respect of salt tax. They are reported to have represented that Civil Disobedience regarding Salt Tax was not feasible in their Province as there was only one small place where Salt could be manufactured. There was therefore no chance of breaking of the salt tax. It was suggested to Gandhiji that the breaking of the Forest Laws was quite possible in that Province. In C. P. cattle are prohibited from grazing in certain part of the forest area reserved by the Government. The people suffered great hardships on account of this law, and this would be an ideal law to be disobeyed by the people. It was also suggested by some members that the cutting of bamboos, which was a Government monopoly, should also be done by the people thus breaking another Act in Forest Laws. The latter suggestion does not seem to have appealed to Gandhiji who welcomed the former proposal regarding the breaking of forest law, in connection with the grazing of cows and other animals.

Gandhiji said that he had already thought about the breaking of forest laws, but he was doubtful about its application on an All-India scale. He was sure, however, that it will be quite applicable to C. P. In the circumstances stated by the C. P. Leaders, he said that he wanted to give Provincial autonomy to every Province and every Province should find out the best way of starting Civil Disobedience. In this case, however, they should take the permission of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru or of the All-India Congress Committee before actively launching the campaign. The meeting then dispersed.

The leaders will, it is undestood, meet after returning to their Province.

The meeting of the C. P. Provincial Conference is shortly going to be held with Pandit Jawaharlal in the Chair, when the question regarding civil disobedience will be finally decided.—Free Press.

Prepare For Civil Disobedience.

—:o:—

BENARES, Mar. 22.

The Secretary of the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee circularises all the Districts of U. P. to observe March 31st as a political sufferers' Day. The circular asks enrolling of at least two hundred Volunteers in order to start civil disobedience as soon as order is issued from the Head Quarters. The circular also asks for observance of a National week from 6th to 13th April, for organizing civil disobedience campaign.

An economic survey for the no-tax campaign is being conducted under experts in the District of Raibareli.—Free Press.

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL

DETAILS ON PAGE 8

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, March 22.

May	15.77
July	15.83
October	15.69
December	15.84
January	15.90
Middling Spot	15.95

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, March 22.

March	15.27
May	15.47
Middling Spot	15.47

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, March 22.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 7,000 bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain 2,000 bales.
Day's Exports to the Continent 24,000 bales

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.
New York, March 22.

Demand Bills	486.37

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, March 22.

Scinde, Fully Good	5.00
Scinde Fine	5.25
Scinde Superfine	5.50
Bengal Good	4.75
Bengal Fully Good	5.00
Bengal Fine	5.25
Oomra Good	5.30
Oomra Fully Good	5.60
Oomra Fine	5.90
Broach Fully Good	6.30
Broach Fine	6.55
Broach, Superfine	6.80

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, March 22

March	13.12
May	13.24
July	13.23
November	13.30
December	13.30
January	13.35
Saells. F.G.F. Spot	14.05

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, March 22.

	Opening	Closing.
March	8.36	8.32
April		8.30
May	8.35	8.31
June		8.31
July	8.36	8.31
August		8.31
September		8.30
October	8.34	8.30
November		8.32
December		8.34
January	8.40	8.35
February		8.37
March		8.40
Middling Spot		8.70

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES
Liverpool, March 22.

Sales at Liverpool 3,000 bales.
Sales on Speculation 100 bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton 350 bales.

LONDON SILVER
London March 22.

Silver.—Market is steady	
Spot	19-7/8
Forward	19-11/16

BAR GOLD.
London, March 22

Bar Gold Fine, per oz.	4-4-11

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, March 22.

Interest Day to Day Loans 2 per cent.
Interest 7 Day Maret Loans 2 1/2 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 2-7/32 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 2-1/4 per cent
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 3-3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, March 22.

T.T. London on Berlin	20-38-7/8
T.T. London on Amsterdam	12.13
T.T. London on Brussels	34.89
T.T. London on Madrid	38.97
T.T London on Milan	92.93
T.T London on Berne	25.12
T.T. London on Paris	124.26
T.T. London on Prague	164.15

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, March 22.

Cottonseed Bombay (Hull) ton, £16-10-0 Apl/May. Sellers.
Castorseed, Bombay, (Hull) ton, £15-16-0 March/Apl. Sellers.
Rapeseed Toria (Hull-Continent) ton £15-10-0 Apl/May. Sellers.

HAPUR MARKET REPORT.

(Vyapar, Daily Commercial Newspaper).

PRICES.

	Per Maund.
Wheat Khatti Ready	Rs. 3/9/6
Wheat Khatti Jath	Rs. 3/10/4½.
Peas: New	Rs. 3/0/0
Barley, New	Rs. 2/10/0
Joggery, 1st quality	Rs. 5/8/0
Joggery 2nd quality	... Rs. 5.

STOCKS.

Wheat	25 Khattis.

ARRIVALS.

Barley	25 Maunds.
Joggery	300 Maunds.
Peas.	50 Maunds.

WEATHER.
Partly Cloudy.

CROP CONDITION.
Very good.

OUR WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

—:o:—

Saturday, March 22.

The American market this week worked higher and shows a net advance of 96 points. The advance was caused by trade and foriegn buying, short-covering and Spot houses buying. It was also reported that the Senate's approval of one hundred million dollars appropriation for Farm Board had helped the advance to some extent. On Wednesday, however, the market slightly eased on realising and selling on reaction theory, but the next day thde market again advanced on covering by shorts and New Orleans buying. The highest price for the May position touched during the week was 15.64 on the 19th instant and the lowest 14.54 on the 14th instant, the range for the week being 110 points. The final Ginning Report published on the 20th instant shows the final crop as 14,545,000 in running bales against 14,910,000 bales of 500 lbs as per the final Government crop estimate issued on the 9th December 1929. The U. S. Mills consumption during February has been 495,000 bales against 577,000 bales in January and 589,000 bales in February 1929. The Total Mills consumption to the end of February this season thus amounts to 3,815,000 bales against 4,049,000 bales during the same period last year.

Our local market closes Rs. 11¼ higher. The market advanced in sympathy with America, Bazar operators and European Exporters were sellers while the Japanese were buyers. The highest rate for Broach-A/May touched during the week was Rs. 264 3/4 on the 19th instant and the lowest Rs. 254 on the 17th instant, the range for the week being Rs. 10 3/4. Yesterday, the market was closed on account of a Parsi holiday but the quotations were:—Broach-A/May Rs. 264; Broach-J/Aug. Rs. 276; Oomra-March Rs. 224; Oomra-May Rs. 229; Oomra-July Rs. 236 1/2; Bengal March 192½. Bengal-May Rs. 193 1/2; Bengal-July Rs. 203½.

As anticipated in our last Review, the upward reaction has gone further this week. Shorts are covering and it looks as if the market would go up still further. But we would not now follow the advance because the acreage question still remains undecided.

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 22.

Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special telegram from our Agents in Colombo, to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices Rs.
Bukit Darah Rubber	13
Cavunal Rub. & Tea	8
Ceylon Planters	20
Ceylon Rubber	28
Clunes Estates	15
Cochin Rubber	25
Ella Tea	110
Estates Co. of Uva	28
Fairlawn Estate	38
Frocester Estates	40
Hatbawe Rubber	8-8
Honiton Rubber	6
Horawala Rubber	35
Indo-Malay Estates	15
Jambulande T & Rub.	9
Jebong Augger	10
Kalutara Company	21
Kalutara Rubber	12
Kelani Valley Rub	12
Langat River	16
Lanka Rubber	48
Lansdowne Rubber	148
Maha Uva Estates	50
Meall Mor Estates	21
Mirishena Rubber	25-8
Narangoda Rubber	20
Neuchatel Estates	30
North-Western Rub.	13
Pelmadulla T. & Rub.	17
Rubber Growers'	26
Saffragam T. & Rubd.	127-8
Talgaswella Tea	29
Torrington Tea	23
Udabage Tea	42-8
Udapolla Rubber	12
Ullswater Rubber	7
Vogan Tea	35
Warriapolla Estate	16

Remarks:—Rubber:—Spot Colombo Re. 0.37 Cents.

LINSEED OIL.

London, March 22.

Linseed Oil, Naked, London, cwt. 38/6 May/Aug. Sellers.
Linseed Oil, Naked, London cwt. 38/6 Sept/Oct. Sellers.

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, March 22.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 quality). Spot 10 1/8.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, March 22.

Rosario Santa Fe, per 63 1/2 lb. Cargoes, 38/6 March/April Sellers.
Barletta Russo, per 63 1/2 lb. Cargoes, 38/3 March/April Sellers.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, 38-9 Afloat Hull. Paid
Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels, 41 May/June. Quoted.

15TH MARATHI LITERARY CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

To Be Held At Margaon, Goa.

The Marathi Literary Conference will meet at Margaon, Goa, on the 3rd of May 1930. The sessions will be presided over by Professor Waman Malhar Joshi of the Indian Women's University Poona, and will continue for three days from the 3rd to the 5th inclusive. The Chairman of the Reception Committee is Mr Shambarao Sirdesai, while the Committee consists of Dr. Borkar, Dr. Sakhardande, Mr. D. V. Pal, Mr. Yeshwant Vishnu Naik, Mr. Yeshwantrao Sirdesai, and many others. The sessions promise to be a very successful gathering and is calculated to bring together in bonds of literary kinship the Marathi speaking population and men of letters of Maharashtra and Goa.

This year's Conference is unique in the sense that called in Portuguese India, it may call the attention of the Portuguese Government to what is being done in British India to promote vernacular literature and the spread of education through the vernaculars. The Maharashtrians will know better through this gathering their brethren from Goa. And Goa will know how much the Maharashtra has been able to do for the spread of Marathi language and literature. Knowing this interchange of ideas at first hand, the Government of Goa will, it is hoped, be inspired to do its level best to make a similar effort for the promotion of Vernacular Marathi-literature and for education imparted through the medium of that language, a duty obviously which every Government owes to the subjects over which it rules and a duty so well and conscientiously discharged in British India. From this point of view the holding of the Conference in Goa will constitute a land-mark in its history from social, literary and educational point of view.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 22.

Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from our Agents in London, to-day:—

Name of Company.	Latest prices £
Andhra Valley (7½ p.c. 1933 Notes)	100 0 0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	78 10 0
Attock Oil Co. Ltd.	1 12 6
Australian 5 p.c. Loan (1935/45)	91 0 0
Burma Corporation Ltd	6 0 14 3
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	0 13 9
Canadian Eagle Oil Co.	0 11 6
Eastern Bank Ltd.	5 12 6
French 5 p.c. Rentes	20 10 0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	111 0 0
Imperial Airway Ltd. Ord.	1 5 0
India 3½ p.c. Sterling Stock	64 10 0
India 4½ p.c. Sterling Loan (1950/55)	85 10 0
India 3 p.c. Sterling Stock	55 10 0
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	0 1 9
London & Rhodesian Mining & Land	2 3
Mexican Eagle Oil Co.	0 12 3
Motor Fuel Proprietory Ltd.	0 2 6
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	4 2 6
Rangoon Electric Tram. & S. Ord.	1 17 0
Russo-Asiatic Consolidated Ltd.	0 0 3
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4½ p.c. Deb.	64 10 0
Tata Power 7½ p.c. 'B' Debs. 1934/48	99 0 0
Tata Iron & Steel 7 p.c. Debentures	98 10 0
War Loan 5 p.c. (1929/47)	103 0 0

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, March 22.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25:—
C & F Calcutta:—Mar/Apl. 10/1 1/2 per cwt. Sellers.
July/Sept. 10/6 per cwt. Nomi-
Oct/Dec. 10/7 1/2 per cwt. Nominal.
C & F Bombay:—Mar/Apl. 10/2 1/2 per cwt. Sellers.
C & F Karachi, Mar/Apl. 10/2 1/2 per cwt. Sellers.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, March 22.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed lb. Spot 7-11/16d. Sellers.

LINSEED

London, March 22.

Linseed, Calcutta, (London) ton, £19-3-9 Apl/May Quoted.
Linseed, Calcutta, (London) ton, £19-3-9 May/June. Quoted.
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F. Hull, ton £17-17-6 March/April Sellers.
Linseed, Bombay, (London) ton, £19-15-0 March/April Sellers.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

—:o:—

Piccadilly Revue Company At The Opera.

Fresh from England, the Piccadilly Revue Company is due to open at the Royal Opera House to-night and the business manager, who has been associated with Albert de Courville, Wylie-Tate and Moss Empire shows, assures us that no show like this has been seen in the East before. The production is mounted to a colour scheme and a special feature is made of the costumes and settings, which are claimed to be gorgeous in the extreme. One of the greatest assets of the show is the Piccadilly Revellers' Gold Band, led by Eddie Morgan, the musical director of the company, from whom syncopation of a high order is expected. There are sixteen artists in the company including Jack Langton, a tenor who was trained for opera, figured in West End musical comedy and gained a good reputation in Ceylon during his four years' stay in that country. Bernard Hudson is the humourist of the Revellers and has had nearly twenty years' experience in revue and musical comedy, including the famous Piccadilly Cabaret in Town, whilst Billy Shenton is a light comedian and dancer who toured the world before taking part in a number of West End productions of the revue and cabaret type. He was once a cowboy and won several rodeo competitions in the Wild West. The lady members of the company include Miss Marion O'Dare, a delightful soprano who played a leading part in Evelyn Lay's recent revival of "The Lilac Domino," and Miss Delia Vivienne a vivacious soubrette who was once a teacher of dancing at the famous Espinosa School in London. For their opening performance, the Revellers will stage "A Rhapsody in Blue."

EMPIRE THEATRE.

There will be an interesting combined programme of variety and films at the Empire Theatre during the coming week. The stage performance will be provided by the English Players, a new company direct from London who will present a revusical divertisement of an attractive type. The principals are Fred Collier, who is known on the boards as the dancing fool, Kenneth Rayne', who specialises in pianotistiques, and Muriel Varna, a clever comedienna, and their show is said to be merry and bright. That irresistible screen star, Adolphe Menjou, will be seen in an usual type of film titled "Serenade", in which the story concerns the age-old question of whether art and marriage can be reconciled. And through the film runs a beautiful love story in which, by a clever handling of tempo, every scene is set to music, not music that can be heard but music that is seen. It is an entirely new treatment of the photodrama, and Menjou's skilful artistry makes it a success Playing opposite him is Kathryn Carver, a clever young actress who will be remembered in India for her fine work in "Service for Ladies." The latest issues of the Gaumont Graphic and a comedy complete the programme at this house.

EDWARD AND EMPRESS.

Comedies will be featured at these two cinemas during the coming week. Eddie Polo, acknowledged to be the greatest dare-devil in the world of films will be seen at the Edward Cinema in "The Devil Reporter," a subject in which thrills and laughs march hand in hand, and the programme will also include a comedy starring that famous couple, Poodles and Henford. The Empress will feature Clara Bow's starring vehicle, "Get Your Man," which has been shown recently at the Empire, and other items will be the latest Pathe Gazettes and a Ben Turpin comic titled "The Cockeyed Family." There will be special shows on Sunday morning at both these houses.

GLOBE CINEMA.

This week the management of the Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road, presents Tom Mix and his wonder horse Tony in "King Cowboy." It is a story of unusual merit all the elements, that go to make a perfect romance are crammed up in the story. It is a tremendous drama of vivid realism and burning love. The scene of action is the interior of Africa and it has lent an extra charm to the story which is replete with free fights, heartbreth escapes and blood curdling incidents.

CROWN CINEMA.

A story entirely different to anything he has ever done, with plenty of exciting action, features Buzz Barton, FBO's 13-year Western star in "Orphan of the Sage," now showing at the Crown Cinema, Sandhurst Road, Golpitha.

The plot not only offers the youthful star a romantic role but shows him to be a chivalrous, courageous and heroic youngster of American historic West.

Programme also includes two reels comedy and a romantic film Dance.

THE RIALTO.

This week's film at the Rialto has a Biblical appeal. The story of Judith and Hollophernes is as familiar as that of the Deluge, and it is remarkably portrayed. Maciste is an old established favourite with cinema fans and the female lead is taken by Jia Ruskaja, new to local enthusiasts but an old favourite on the Continent. The story gives plenty ..of scope for powerful acting and the film is well worth seeing.

THE CAPITOL.

"The Broadway Melody" unreeled its lilting cinematic strains at the Capital Theatre on Friday night, redeeming and justifying all the crimes committed in the name of sound picture advancement thus far. This Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer film convinces the skeptic that there has been enormous progress in the perfection of the all-talking picture.

Not only does "The Broadway Melody" startle one with its technical perfection, but it has also all the requisites of knockout entertainment. Each sequence strikes home. The speedy plot, bright dialogue and expert acting of the players combine to make this picture as rich in entertainment value as beefsteak is in caloric value.

"The Broadway Melody" has all the sparkle of the dazzling gay White Way, all the homely tragedy of a side street rooming house, all the gayety of a night club and all the reality of life.

VICTOR VARCONI IN "DIVINE LADY"

—:o:—

Now In Its Second Week at Pathe.

Owing to the fact that many people were unable to obtain seats last week at the New Pathe Cinema, Mr. Alex Hague has decided to show the "DIVINE LADY" during this week. Picture-goers, who have not already had the opportunity or seeing this fine film are advised to book early as large attendances are expected this week. Corinne Griffith is at her best in the title role and supported by Victor Varconi, H. B. Warner, Marie Dressler and other stars of equal popularity in the Cinema World.

VICTOR VARCONI in "THE DIVINE LADY"

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Evil As A School Subject.

—:o:—

The College in Florida which has arranged for a class in evil, to be studied under the guidance of a woman novelist, may fairly ask for the plaudits of all educationists. Those warring factions, the culturalists and the vocationalists, can now call a truce in their long battle and both claim a victory. In announcing the new course, the Head of the College made the point that the past or the present cannot be understood without some knowledge of evil, and it does not say much for the schools and colleges of to-day that they should have neglected for so long the formal study of so large a field. It is a consideration greatly in favour of evil, and one which must mitigate our generally unfavourable judgment, that it makes all the stock school subjects so much more interesting. Latin and Greek and History all abound in recorded wickedness, and it is a singularly fortunate circumstance for schoolmasters that the more difficult writers like Juvenal and Tacitus contain, as the prize for mastering them, tales of wickedness beyond anysar can show. The historians can thing the pages of Livy and Caeshow an equally entertaining progress. Outlines, though even they are well salted with murders, give little indication of the stories that will tickle the ears when the student comes to read original chronicles and memoirs. The scientists also find an invaluable aid to making chemistry and physics attractive to the young in the part that poison plays in crime and the laws of physics and mechanics in the business of contriving catastrophes for other people. Even the copybook and the tasks of penmanship are redeemed from dreariness when they are looked at with the idea of forgery uppermost.

NO FALSE MODESTY.

Hitherto these interests have had to be concealed. But, now that evil takes its high place as a subject in its own right, there is no need for a false modesty. Both kinds of parents—the strict moralists and those who want their children to succeed in life by all reasonably lawful means—will be satisfied. The moralists can reflect on the well-known convention by which assistants in sweet-shops are encouraged to glut themselves in the first few weeks, so that they never want to eat a sweet again. Children who are thoroughly versed in the whole range of evil practices will find little thrill in wickedness when they are grown up. On the other hand, the ambitious type of parent can reflect that their children will in future leave school up to all the tricks and that their vows to get what they want by fair means or foul will not be empty talk. It is often observed that a hard upbringing means subsequent happiness. And just in the same way a very pleasant feeling of how good people are may perhaps come to those who enter the world from one of the schools where the theory and practice of evil are taught with the thoroughness that they deserve. The only doubt that the new course suggests is whether it may not be overdone, for American educationists are very thorough. And the teaching may be who are determined, as so many done so thoroughly that parents American parents are, not to prove disappointments to their offspring will be hard put to it to provide a world which will not be an anti-climax after the expectations that have been aroused at school—"The Times."

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2 Mch.	Ranpura ..		16,601
29	Naldera x ..		16,088
5 Apl	Ranchi ..		16650
12	Rawalpindi*	VESSELS	16619
17	Morea (Extra)		10946
19	Razmak ..		10602
26	Malwa* ..	NOW SAIL	11000
	Narkunda x ..		16,572
May	Viceroy of India ..		19,648
10	Rajputana* ..	DIRECT	16,668
17	Kaisar i Hind		11,518
24	Nicolaos x ..		20347
31	Macedonia ..		11,120
June	Mantua*	FROM	10, 46
7	Comorin ..		16612
14	Moloja x ..		20827
28	Razmak ..		10857
July	Ranpura* ..	BOMBAY	16601
12	Malwa ..		11000
19	Naldera x ..		16,088
26	R walpindi ..	WITHOUT	16,619
2 Aug	Morea* ..		10,946
9	Kaisar-i-Hind		11 518
16	Narkunda x ..		16,572
23	Macedonia ..	TRANSHIP	11, 20
30	Rajputana* ..		16,668
Sept	Ranpura ..	MENT	16,601
13	Moolt an ..		20847
20	Ranchi ..		16,650
27	Mantua* ..		10,946
4 Oct.	Viceroy of India ..	AT	19,648
11	Comorin x ..		16,132
18	Kaisar-i-Hind	ADEN	11,518
	Razmak (2) ..		10,857
1 Nov	Rajputana ..		16,668
8	Naldera x ..		16,088
15	Ram ura ..		16,601
22	Morea* ..		10,954
29	Razmak ..		10,602

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ate about	Steamers.	Tons.
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18 Apr.	England Maru* ..	Singapore and Japan.	
22 ,,	Alipore*	Straits China & Japan.	
26 Apr.	Maloja ..	Colombo & Australia.	
9 May.	Ranpura	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
23 May	Naldera	Colombo & Australia.	
9 June	Morea	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
23 June	Narkunda	Colombo & Australia	
4 July	Rajputana	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
18 July	Mooltan ..	Colombo & Australia.	
1 Aug.	Malwa	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
15 Aug.	Khyber	Colombo, & Australia.	
29 Aug.	Malwa	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
12 Sept.	Naldera	Colombo & Australia.	
26 Sept.	Morea	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
10 Oct.	Narkunda	Colombo & Australia.	
24 Oct.	Rawalpindi	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
7 Nov	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia.	
21 Nov.	Ranchi ..	Colombo Straits China Japan	
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26 Mar.	Khandalla.	East and South Africa.	
26 Mar	Barjora ..	Verawal, Maagrole Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports	
28 Mar.	Varsova ..	Basrah via Karachi	

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SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED.—A GUJARATI UNDERGRADUATE conversant with correspondence and accounts. Apply GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, Medows Street, Bombay.
A 445

WANTED.—Some reliable and energetic organising Inspector on Rs. 75—10—150 plus Rs. 25 as Travelling Allowance to secure candidates desirous to take loans. Only the selected candidates will be supplied with the terms and conditions. Application with testimonials should reach the Calcutta office of the Bank for terms and conditions. Apply to PRUDENTIAL BANK (INDIA) LTD., Mercantile Buildings, Calcutta.

WANTED.—A COSTING ACCOUNTANT for European managed Mills to analyse Mill accounts and get out costings for yarn and cloth. Please apply to Box No. 2474, Advertising Department "Bombay Chronicle," sending copies of credentials and stating salary required. No credentials will be returned.
A 444

WANTED.—A HINDU GUJARATI CLERK, Graduate or Matriculated with knowledge of typewriting and English correspondence. See personally with Examination Certificate the Estate Manager between 8 to 9 (S.T.) morning, His Highness the Aga Khan's Estate Office, Marina Mansion, Opposite Sea Face, Chowpatty, Bombay.
A R2252.

WANTED—A MIDWIFE with health worker's qualification salary 30-1-35. Apply with copies of testimonials, to the Secretary, Notified Area Committee, Bhatapara B. N. Ry., by 15th April, stating age. Good prospects for deserving worker.
A 435

WANTED.—A qualified LADY DOCTOR (preferably a Hindu) for Sheth Kallianji Ladha and Bai Navibai K. Ladha Charitable Dispensary at Holi Chakla, Fort, Bombay. Apply stating terms and sending copies of testimonials to the TRUSTEES, Bai Kabibai Charities, 1, Samuel Street, Bombay No. 3.
A R2258

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET TO HINDOOS.—A Flat in the Laxmikant Mansions at Hughes Road, Chowpatty. Apply to L. S. DABHOLKAR, Harvey Road, Chowpatty.
C R2264

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ALL SIZES, Novel, Immovable, and Impossible-to-open, Burglar-proof Steel Cashboxes with Secret Bottoms, Rs. 20 and upwards. KING CO., Booksellers, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
T 2217

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.—One quite new CHANDLER CAR No. X2230. Mileage 5,300. Engine No. 5362 1929 Model. Rare chance. Please apply Box No. 2472, Advertising Department, "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R2262

WHILST repainting old cars, use "ANTI-PAINT". It removes old paint quickly without labour. Re. 1-4 per 3 lbs. Tin. Obtainable all Paint Merchants or Phone No. 23736 RESEARCH PRODUCTS CO., Alice Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
JA R2257

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.. Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees of Cargo per s. s. "TASMANIA MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 22nd March from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, the Marine Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha."

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client has contracted to purchase from Abdul Razak Haji Mahomed Aboa the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim against the said property by way of Mortgage, charge, sale, use, trust, inheritance, gift, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground of Inam (Freehold) Tenure together with the bungalow compound, out-houses and stables standing thereon situate, lying and being at Setalvad Road on the West side of the Napean Sea Road in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1282 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 48 New Survey No. 4|7141 (part) Cadastral Survey No. 585 of Malabar and Cumballa Hill Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3322 (Ic) and formerly under Street No. 66 and now under Street No. 5. and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Mr. A. U. Botavala, on or towards the West by the property of Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad on or towards the North by Setalvad Road and on or towards the South by the property of H. H. the Maharaja of Bansda.

Dated this 22nd day of March, 1930.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER AND HIRALAL.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
449

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. E. H. CURLING and A. D. MAVJI, Joint Receivers in suit No. 1968 of 1927 (Lloyds Bank Limited vs. Moolji Haridas and others) have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property belonging to Mr. Moolji Haridas. All persons having any right title, interest, claim or demand into or upon the said property either by way of mortgage, charge, gift, sale, use, possession, inheritance, bequest lease, lien, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise whatsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 13-19, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground situate lying and being at Lonavla Sub-district of Mawal District of Poona Taluka Mawal in the Registration Sub-district of Mawal and Moze Lonavla, containing by admeasurement 3 acres and 21 Gunthas or thereabouts and found on recent survey to contain 18,755 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Poona formerly under survey No. 139 and now under survey Nos. 192 and 289 together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses and buildings standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Peth B former number one and subsequent No. 66 and present No. 43 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property formerly of Chintoo Gangadhar Vadekar but now of Gokaldas Madhavji, on or towards the West partly by the pieces formerly bearing Survey Nos. 132 and 133 and now bearing Survey Nos. 299 and 312 and partly by the property of the said Chintoo Gangadhar Vadekar and on or towards the North by a public passage beyond which is the property of Purshotam Raghunath Bhonde and on or towards the South by the public Road leading from Poona to Bombay.

Dated this 22nd day of March, 1930.

DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN.
Purchasers' Attorneys.
447

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY NO. 329 OF 1928.

Re: VALABHJI JEKARSON TRIVEDI, of Bombay, residing at Null Bazaar, Bombay:
An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 20th May, 1930 at 11-15 a. m. for hearing the application. Dated this 20th day of March, 1930.

INSOLVENCY REGISTRAR.
448

AUCTION SALES

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS GOODS, MADE-TO-ORDER SHOP FURNITURE, LARGE SAFES, METAL AND SILVER POCKET WATCHES, WATCH ACCESSORIES, ETC. OF MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LTD.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO. will on THIS DAY MONDAY, the 24th and TUESDAY, the 25th day of March 1930 at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction in suitable lots at the shop opposite the Rajabai Clock Tower Esplanade Road, Fort, by order of the concerned, surplus goods, shop furniture, etc., of the well-known firm of Messrs. Marcks & Co., Ltd., comprising English sliding door show cases, show cupboards, English large centre show case, large counters, electric ceiling fans and lights, metal and silver watches, oblong show cases, English double door safes, suitable for Banks, small safe, table and wall clocks, timepieces, cup-boards, copying press, writing tables, large collection of music books, pianola rollers, large wall mirror, musical boxes, pictures, record shelves, watch accessories, etc., etc.

The above is on view.

J. S. MODY, & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF FORT STREET AND MODY STREET, FORT, OPPOSITE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1411 of 1923 (Tribhowandas vs. Bai Ratanbai), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will (THIS DAY) MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of quit and ground rent tenure land together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the South side of Fort Street, admeasuring about 554 square yards, bearing Collector's Old Nos. 609, 608, 609-610. New Nos. 5729, 5733, 5749, Old Survey Nos. 1270, 1269, 1|1271, New Survey Nos. 1, 2|8489, 2|8490, 3|8490, Cadastral Survey Nos. 1231, 1232, 1233, Fort Division, and assessed by the Municipality under A Ward Nos. 2020, 2018, 2019, 2030 (1). Old Street Nos. 267-269. 261-263-265, 57, New Street Nos. 103 5|7|93|97, and bounded on the East by the property formerly of Veerjiwandas Madhavdas and now of Sir Jugmohandas Vurjiwandas. Raghunathdas Gopaldas and Shamrao Pandurang, on the West partly by Fort Street and partly by Mody Street, on the South formerly by the remainder of the common passage now changed into Mody Street, and on the North by Fort Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE JEWELLERY

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the holder and on account and risk of the concerned:—

1 pair diamond and ruby bangles.
1 emerald and diamond earring.
1 diamond and pearl pin
1 necklace set with diamond and rubies.

Also on account of the concerned:—

1 diamond necklace.

The above will be on view 2 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON AND GROUNDNUTS DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, opposite the G. I P. Railway Goods Yard, Wadi Bunder, Frere Road, on account of the concerned:—

Ex. S. S. "Grelisle".

66 bales cotton damaged by water.
11 bales cotton damaged by fire.
741 bags groundnuts damaged by water.
92 bags groundnuts damaged by fire.
73 bags groundnuts sweepings.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT CAVEL STREET, NEAR CHIRA BAZAR.

Under instructions from Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the executors of the last Will of the late Mr. Devkaran Mulji, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 3rd April next, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of Fazandari land together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate at Cavel Street, admeasuring about 346 square yards, bearing Collector's New No. 1839, New Survey No. part of 200, Cadastral Survey No. 1893 of Bhuleshwar Division, and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward Nos. 3765-3766, Street No. 178-B, and bounded on the North by the property of Mrs. Catharine Francis de Mello, on the South by the property belonging to the Brotherhood of N. S. de Razario, on the East by public passage, and on the West by the property of Javer Jugiwan.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the Executors, or to the undersigned,

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

AUCTION SALE OF THE GOODWILL OF THE EXTENSIVE AND OLD ESTABLISHED BUSINESS OF STEVEDORES AND DUBASHES CARRIED ON FOR MANY YEARS BY THE WELL-KNOWN FIRM OF CURSETJEE MUNCHERJEE'S SONS IN BOMBAY, TOGETHER WITH THE BENEFIT OF THE SEVERAL PENDING CONTRACTS OF THE SAID FIRM WITH DIFFERENT SHIPPING COMPANIES.

Under the orders of the Official Assignee of Bombay as the Assignee of the estate and effects of Darabshaw Bomanji Dubash (insolvent) and with the consent and concurrence of the solvent partner, Ardesir Bomanji Dubash, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 26th March 1930, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) AT THE OFFICE OF THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE in the HIGH COURT PREMISES, the goodwill of the business carried on by the well-known firm of Cursetjee Muncherjee's Sons together with the benefit of the several pending contracts of the said firm with different shipping companies.

NOTE:—The sale will not prevent any one of the persons heretofore interested in the business from carrying on the like business.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Sahiar & Co., Solicitors, at their office at 94 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE DIAMOND AND EMERALD JEWELLERY.

By order of Messrs. Dayalji and Dipchand, Attorneys for the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Gulabchand Sobhagchand, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 26th March, 1930, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms at 122, Apollo St., Fort, the following:—

Four valuable diamond bracelets.
One valuable diamond and emerald, necklace.
One valuable diamond ring.

CRAWFORD AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

INSANITY CURE.

BORN INSANITY RADICALLY CURED.
Thousands of unsolicited Testimonials from despaired cases. Once tried never failed. Price per V.P. Rs. 3-8-0.

Dr. P. D. PRAMANIK,
P.O. BARTALA, CALCUTTA

BOMBAY CHRONICLE

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GREAT SUCCESS.

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WITH
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Crowds turned away every night for want of accommodation. Be sure you see this wonderful picture at Bombay's most luxurious cinema, now being shown for the

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TIMES OF SHOWING.

6-30 p.m. and 10 p.m.
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THIRD WEEK
The World's Mightiest Show glorified by the Talking Screen.

RIO RITA

featuring
BEBE DANIELS
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Florence Ziegfeld's All-Talking, All-Singing, All-Dancing Musical Spectacle.

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-30 and 10 p.m.

THE ADELPHI PLAYERS.
In Conjunction with Cinema

SERENADE

featuring
ADOLPHE MENJOU

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-DAY AT 6 P. M.

THE PICCADILLY REVUE CO.

presents

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TWO LAST DAYS
OF
DIL PAZIR FETE.

ENTRANCE.
EIGHT ANNAS

MASKED BALL
ON
TUESDAY NIGHT

DON'T FAIL TO COME.

GLOBE CINEMA
Sandhurst Road.

5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily Sat., Sun. and Fri. 3-30

One surprise after another,
The Funniest Film of the year!

TOM MIX
and his wonder horse
TONY
IN
"KING COWBOY"
Also
2 reels roaring Comedy.

THE CAPITOL
(Bombay's Best Talkie House)
DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Complimentary Lists Absolutely Suspended.

THE RIALTO
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DAILY AT 6-15, 8-15, & 10 p.m.
The strong Man of the World
MACISTE
in the thrilling drama
JUDITH AND HOLLOPHERNES
Drama of love, vengeance and Amazing Thrills!

WHITE CITY
BYCULLA BRIDGE BYCULLA
TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!
1001 ATTRACTIONS 1001
Rs. 100 FREE GIFT GIVEN AWAY NIGHTLY Rs. 100
NIGHTLY AT 6 P.M.
ADMISSION TO GROUNDS ANNAS 2

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Public meeting at the Esplanade Maidan, Boribunder, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.). Sardar Sardal Singh, Maulana Zafer Ali Khan, Sjt. Jairamdas Doulatram and Dr. Choithram to speak.

Sjt. Gangadharrao Deshpande's lecture, Saraswat Co-op. Bldg., Gamdevi, "Karnatak's part in National Struggle", 6-30 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Dil Pazir Fete in aid of Blind Women, P V M Gymkhana, marked ball at 8 p.m.

Public meeting of Mussalmans, Madanpura, 9 p.m., Maulana Zafar Ali Khan to address.

TUESDAY, March 25.

Improvement Board Corporation Hall, 3-40 p.m.

BOMBAY SHAREHOLDERS' ASSOCIATION.—The annual general meeting of this Association will be held in its office on Wednesday, (the 26th instant), at 5 p.m.

BOMBAY TEXTILE AND ENGINEERING ASSOCIATION.—Mr. H. Roebuck of Messrs. Platt Bros. & Co., Ltd. of Oldham and a representative of Messrs. Nowroji Wadia & Sons of Bombay, will give a lecture on "Japanese Spinning Mills" on Wednesday (26th inst.), at 6 p.m. at the Framji Cawasji Institute Hall, (Wellington Cinema) Dhobi-Talao.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF BOMBAY PRARTHANA SAMAJ.—In connection with the 63rd anniversary of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj, Mr. G B Trivedi, B.A., will deliver an address on the subject "Liberal religion as expounded by Gandhiji,' to-day (Monday), at 6-30 p.m, in the Prarthana Mandir Girgaum.

NATIONAL FLAG SALUTATION AT FORT.—Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and all the District Congress Committees and the Youth League the National Flag Salutation will take place on Sunday, (the 30th instant). at 8 a.m. (S T), at the "A" Ward District Congress Committee's Office at 96, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

G I P RAILWAY WORKERS RELIEF FUND.—Mr. F. J. Ginwala, President, G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union, Bombay Branch and Member-in-charge of the Relief Committee acknowledges the receipt of the following donations:—Rs 40-0-0 from the Secretary, B B & C I Workers Federation, Ajmer. (1st instalment); Rs. 200-0-0 from the Secretary B B & C I Workers Federation, Ajmer, (2nd instalment); Rs. 10-0-0 from Mr. Vallabhdas P. Engineer, Hubli, (1st instalment); Rs. 5-0-0 from Mr. Vallabhdas P. Engineer, Hubli. (2nd instalment).

BOMBAY VIGILANCE ASSOCIATION.—The Bombay Vigilance Association's Seventh Annual Meeting will be held in Secretariat Building, at 6-30 p.m. on Friday (28th instant). The Hon. Sir Phiroze Sethna presiding. The Hon. Mr. J E B Hotson and Miss I. Dickinson will speak.

HIND MAHITA SAMAJ.—Mr. & Mrs. Meyer Nissim, visited Hind Mahita Samaj recently and were received by the president Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay who showed them the English, Embroidery, Tailoring and Spinning classes. They were pleased with what they saw. Mrs. Nissim became patron of the Samaj by paying Rs. 200.

Mrs. Annapurnabai Deshmukh, wife of the Ex-Mayor, has promised to be the patron of the Samaj.

BAND AT SIR P. M. MEHTA'S GARDENS.—The Band of the 1st Bn. the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Regiment, A. F. I, will play the following programe of music at the Sir P. M. Mehta's Gardens, Malabar Hill, to-day (Monday), at 6 p.m. (S T):—1. March, "Bavardo", Starke; 2. Overture, "Mirella", Counod; 3. Morceau, "Thistle Down" Hennessey; 4. Selection, "Lilac Time", Clutsam; 5. Three Dances, from "Nell Byyn", German; 6. Gavotte, "Wedding Bells", Rimmer; 7. Valse, "Songs d'Automne", Joyce. 8. Selection, "The Geisha", Jones; 9. Finale, "Jollity Farm", Bowsher.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL ANDHRA MAHASABHA.—Under the auspices of the above Mahasabha a public meeting will be held to-day (Monday), at 8-30 p.m., at Dhuru Hall, Tilak Bridge, Dadar, when Sjt. B. Sambamurty and other Andhra leaders will address.

States' People's Conference Bangalore Session.

In response to representations from several quarters that the dates already fixed for holding the Conference are likely to be inconvenient to delegates coming from some of the more important States, the Organising Committee has decided to hold the Conference during the Easter Week in April next. The exact date will be announced later.

BOMBAY'S "IRONSIDES"

Ranks Keep On Swelling

—:o:—

(Through the War Council, B.P. C.C.)

The following is a further list of Bombay's "Ironsides" in the Non-Violent Army of Indian Independence:—

141. Sjt. Syed Hamid Shah Syed Sadique Shah,
142. Sjt. Chimanlal Goculdas Desai,
143. Sjt. Datt Bahadur Singh,
144. Sjt. Jokhansingh Achhebarsingh,
145. Sjt. Tansukhlal Mittal,
146. Sjt. Varjiwandas Bhawanidas Motiwala,
147. Sjt. Shantilal Vithaldas Pakwasa,
148. Sjt. Deosi Lakhamsi Gogri,
149. Sjt. Bhogilal Pranjiwandas Zaveri,
150. Sjt. Kantilal Jayasinghlal Shah,
151. Sjt. Mansukhlal Jiwandas,
152. Sjt. Chimanlal Bhailal,
153. Sjt. Bhagwandas Motilal,
154. Sjt. Kirtilal Hiralal,
155. Sjt. Ratilal Laxmichand,
156. Sjt. Ratilal Bhurabhai,
157. Sjt. Shantilal Morarji,
158. Sjt. Jayantilal Shamjibhai,
159. Sjt. Dayalal Chhaganlal,
160. Sjt. Bhailal Jethashanker,
161. Sjt. Mohammed Yusuf Mohamed Ishaq,
162. Sjt. Khushalbhai Pragji Patel,
163. Sjt. Raghunath Laxman Pradhan,
164. Sjt. Vamanrai Nandlal Mehta,
165. Sjt. Chimanlal Garbadas Kadadkia,
166. Sjt. Girdharlal Harjiwan,
167. Sjt. Parmanand Tricumdas Chandna,
168. Sjt. G. M. Kamat,
169. Sjt. Yograj Shisapa Kamat,
170. Sjt. Narsinha Srinivas Malaya,
171. Sjt. Dinanath Rangoba Pawaskar,
172. Sjt. Varajdas Vajubhai Patel,
173. Sjt. Nandlal Vithaldas Kavi,
174. Sjt. Motilal Mathurlal Vyas,
175. Sjt. Karsondas Ramji,
176. Sjt. Ramanlal Surajlal Shah,
177. Sjt. Khandubhai Pragji Desai,
178. Sjt. C. N. Parameswaran,
179. Sjt. Rajkishore Prayag Pande,
180. Sjt. Ganesh Vinayak Kolhatkar.

MORE THAN 3000 MEMBERS ENROLLED.

—:o:—

Congress Propaganda In C Ward

A big procession, was organised by the Bhuleshar Congress Committee on Wednesday last. The procession went round the various localities of the "C" Ward. About 20 meetings were held, which were addressed by Sjts. Parulekar, Bhurelal Girjashanker and others.

About 150 members were enrolled. Two volunteers enrolled themselves for the civil disobedience campaign. The Committee has so far enrolled 3,000 Congress members.

KARNATAK'S PART IN NATIONAL STRUGGLE.

—:o:—

Sjt jGangadharrao Deshpande's Lecture.

A public meeting of the residents of Karnatak in Bombay will be held to-day (Monday), at 9 p.m. (S T), in the Kanara Saraswat Association Hall, Saraswat Co-operative Buildings, Gamdevi, when Mr. Gungadharrao Deshpande and Shrimati K. Umabai will speak on "Mahatma Gandhi's Call to the Country". All Karnatak residents in Bombay, men and women, are requested to attend the meeting.

"FIGHT TO THE FINISH".

—:o:—

To-day's Public Meeting.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-day (Monday) at Esplanade Maidan, Boribunder, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Sardar Sardulsingh, Maulana Zafar Ali Khan, Sjt. Jairamdas Doulatram, Lala Shanker Lall of Delhi will speak on the "Fight to the Finish." Moulvi Mohiuddin Kasuri will preside.

"OUR FINAL FIGHT."

—:o:—

PUBLIC MEETING AT DADAR.

Under the auspices of the "G" Ward Congress Committee, Dadar, a public meeting will be held at Tilak Bridge, Dadar, to-day (Monday), at 9 p.m. when Sjts. B. Sambamurty, T. Visvanatham and others will speak on the "Our Final Fight".

MAULANA ZAFAR ALI'S LECTURE AT MADANPURA.—A public meeting of the Mussalmans will be held to-day (Monday), at Madanpura in the maidan opposite Loheki Chawl, at 9 p.m., when Maulana Zafar Ali Khan will address the Mussalmans on "The Present Political Situation in the Country."

BOMBAY MUST GIVE GOOD ACCOUNT IN FREEDOM'S FIGHT.

Congress Leaders Address Mammoth Meeting At Chowpathy.

MAULANA ZAFAR ALI KHAN'S APPEAL TO MUSLIMS.

Follow Mahatmaji To Victory.

A largely attended meeting was held on Chowpatty Sands on Sunday when Congress leaders addressed the people on "Our Final Fight" when Sjt. Jamnalal Bajaj presided.

Mr. Abid Ali in opening the proceedings of the meeting dwelt at some length on the momentous times through which we were passing and asked the audience to listen to the soul-stirring messages of the Congress leaders who had come down to Bombay to address them. Bombay had always played a prominent part in the political life of their country and it was but proper that in this their final fight for Swaraj Bombay citizens should play their part nobly. He then requested Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj to occupy the chair.

Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj said that he had not much to tell them that evening. He was confident that those that were assembled there would play their part in the national struggle and help Gandhiji to achieve Swaraj for their country. He requested Mr. Sambamurthi to address the meeting.

TIME FOR ACTION.

Mr. Sambamurthi said that time for hearing leaders had passed, but time for action of taking one's due share in the national struggle for emancipation had come. Their great leader Mahatma Gandhi was leading a Satyagrahi campaign to free their country from the curse of foreign domination. It was upto them to see that Gandhiji came out of this struggle triumphantly. When Gandhiji would be arrested it was their responsibility to see that the fight that Mahatmaji had begun was fought to a successful finish. They must concentrate all their energies on the Satyagraha campaign and be prepared to give the utmost sacrifice at the altar of freedom. The campaign for mass civil disobedience would be started at no distant date and it was then that they would be tried and tested. Let it not be said of them that at the time of their country's need they failed her and betrayed this cause of freedom.

NO REST TILL SWARAJ.

Continuing Mr. Sambamurthy said that he was confident that Bombay which was always in the vanguard of national movements needed no special appeal from him to plunge into this good fight for freedom. Those of them who had not as yet enrolled in the national "Militia" would do so immediately and take their place amongst the "Soldiers of Swaraj". They must know no rest till they achieve their goal, viz., Purna Swaraj for India.

Mr. Vishwanathan who followed Mr. Sambamurthy said that the great Andhra leader's appeal would not go in vain. He expected every citizen of Bombay to give a good record of national service.

A NON-VIOLENT FIGHT.

Mr. Konda Venketappaya said that theirs was a non-violent fight. They mean to show to the world that freedom could be obtained without resort to bloodshed and arms. To Indians he would appeal to plunge headlong in the fight for Swaraj for it is better to die in a good cause than live in a state of servitude. They must be inspired with the spirit of national service and devotion to Mahatma Gandhi, their greatest leader who was showing then the way to freedom.

Prof. Gharpure said that after the inspiring speeches of the two preceding speakers he had not much to say. He once appealed to the citizens of Bombay to see that the fight for freedom started by Mahatma Gandhi was fought to a finish. They must be prepared for utmost sacrifice and must have grim determination to follow in the footsteps of Mahatmaji.

MAULANA ZAFAR ALI'S APPEAL.

—:o:—

Maulana Zafar Ali Khan then made an eloquent appeal for sacrifice in the national struggle. He said that the day of political slavery had passed and they must determine and struggle to be independent. They must plunge into the fight with bowed heads and should not mind even giving up life if necessary. He emphatically refuted the notion that if India became free as a result of the present fight, the Swaraj would be a Hindu Swaraj. The Swaraj, he declared, would be a Swaraj of all Indians, and Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Parsis and Christians would live in peace and harmony because they are the sons of the same mother. He, therefore, they should not pay heed to the misrepresentations of false leaders, but join in the Mahatma's campaign, not in thousands but in millions. For the greater the number of Satyagrahis the earlier would be the dawn of victory. He, therefore, appealed to Hindus and Muslims to fight shoulder to shoulder in the last great battle for freedom. This was a unique opportunity. Let them not miss it for opportunity once lost could never be recalled.

Bai Laxhmannan in a brief speech appealed to the audience to rally to the nation's call as true patriots and make Mahatma Gandhi's march a triumphant one.

The President in his concluding remarks emphasised that it was the duty of every Indian to become a Satyagrahi.

After a vote of thanks to the President, the meeting was dissolved.

BANDRA ACTIVE.

—:o:—

Congress Members Enrolled.

Considerable enthusiasm is witnessed in Bandra ever since the passing of the Independence resolution by the Lahore Congress. Congress and Youth League workers are busy doing propaganda work in the town as a result of which a large number of Congress members are enrolled and it is to be hoped that many will be forthcoming to enrol themselves as Satyagrahis.

Public meetings are being held attended by large and enthusiastic crowds of people. A meeting of the youths held on Tuesday last which was addressed by Mr. H. D. Rajah who appealed to the youths to join the present struggle for freedom in large numbers. He reminded them of the part played by the youths all over the world for the liberation of their Motherland and said that no nation in the world had ever achieved its freedom without offering a heavy toll of sacrifice.

He concluded his speech with a passionate appeal to the youths to forget their differences and plunge into the struggle by joining as Satyagrahis in the National Army.

A joint Committee of the Congress and Youth League workers has been formed for carrying on the propaganda by means of street corner lectures and processions.

Mr. Jayantilal Amin Resigns From Kurla Municipality.

—:o:—

Mr. Jayantilal Amin has sent the following letter to the President of the Kurla City Municipality:—

Sir,—Once for all India has declared herself in favour of Complete Independence. Mahatma Gandhi—the saviour of this down-trodden Nation has commenced the final battle of his life. The Government have begun the futile course of repression by arresting Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel who to-day rules every heart in Gujarat.

No patriotic Indian can, in the circumstance, stand by or co-operate with even the semi-Government institutions. I, therefore, beg to tender my resignation from the Kurla Municipal Board from to-day.

LATE MR. M. A. M. KHAN.

—:o:—

A Condolence Meeting.

Under the auspices of the Aryan Excelsior League the first public meeting was held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Friday, honour in of th elate Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan. The Hon'ble Mr. Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi presided.

Messages of sympathy and condolence were received from The Hon. Mr. Hotson, the Hon. Mr. Pradhan, the Hon. Mr. Chitre, the Hon. Sir Amberson Marten, Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah Dewan Bahadur Jhavere, Dr. Kajiji, Dr. De Monte, and many others.

The Rev. John McKenzie, moved the following resolution:—

"This public meeting under the auspices of the Aryan Excelsior League expresses its deep sense of sorrow at the sad and sudden demise of Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, M.A., LL.B., J.P., on Thursday, the 20th of February 1330. He was a great Persian scholar, a distinguished Solicitor, athoroughly cultured gentleman, a very staunch supporter of all loyal and constitutional movements and the first Mahomedan Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay. He rendered very valuable services both to the State and the People." Dewan Bahadur G. S. Rao seconded it and Moulvi M. Y. Hindadav and Mr. W. B. Pradhan, supported it. The resolution was unanimously passed all standing.

G. I. P. UNION VOLUNTEER FOUND DEAD.

—:o:—

Head Cut Off From His Body.

POLICE BAFFLED BY MYSTERY.

Great sensation was caused at Dharawi when a body of a Madrasi wit hhis head severed from the trunk was found on the open space near the Criminal Tribes Camp. The police were informed and it was found that the Madrasi's name was Madswami Supaya (35). He was a Volunteer of the G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union. The head of the deceased was found 150 feet away from the body. And there were several other wounds on the body. Police are baffled by the find and busy making inquiries.

BHUSAVAL STRIKE NEWS.

The Secretary of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union writes:—

Three agwalas are charged today for committing robbery on a high-way. These men swallowed the contents in the tiffin-carrier of a loyal Railway worker. They are in the lock-up and the police are asking for remand. The Bhusaval Municipality has condemned the Railway's attitude towards the strikers and is helping the labourers by engaging them on road repair works.

SATYAGRAHIS' FATE.

The 18 Satyagrahis in the Jalgaon lock-up are not yet released on bail. Mr. Sardesai, strike leader in Manmad, has disobeyed the District Magistrate's prohibitory order gagging his mouth and was tried by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate Mr. Mahajani at Manmad. Mr. Dastane of Bhusaval defended him, but the Deputy Magistrate seeing his defective order quietly withdrew from prosecution and Mr. Sardesai was acquitted.

Every trifling petty case is lodged against strikers to harass them before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate. Such cases are in ordinary times safely neglected.

The strike strength here is not decreasing and some loyalists are seen disguising themselves in female dress to reach their offices. The office heads too have greatly slackened their discipline and loyalists are allowed to sign the muster at leisure.

TRAMWAY SERVICE DISLOCATED.

—:o:—

Burst Of Tansa Main At Dadar.

Considerable inconvenience to tramway passengers was caused by the sudden bursting of the new Tansa main at Supari-baug Road, Parel, on Saturday evening.

It appears that at about 5-40 p.m. on Saturday, there was a sudden upheaval of the asphalt on the tram track of the road, and water began gushing out in torrents. In a few minutes a large crowd had gathered around the spot, and word was quickly sent to the municipal officials, who promptly arrived on the scene.

It was found that the burst had occurred in the new 36-inch Tansa main. Stationary engines were requisitioned to pump out the water remaining in the pipe line after the supply had been cut off from the pumping station when the work of pumping out the water had been completed, the new pipe joint was laid, and firmly soldered down. Later the loose earth was filled in, and then began the task of re-laying the tram rails, which had been removed to allow for the repairing of the pipe.

The work was finished at about 1-30 p.m. on Sunday, but it was not until many hours had passed that normal tram service was resumed.

Trams had to be run only from Dadar to the scene of the accident, and from the latter to the Lal Baug tram terminus. From there passengers had to alight and board the usual trams to Museaum

FIRE AT SEWRI.

—:o:—

Coal Worth Rs. 4000 Destroyed

A fire broke out at Coal Bunder, Sewri on Sunday morning when coal valued at Rs. 4,000 was destroyed. It appears that smoke was seen issuing from the stack of coal belonging to Messrs. Madhavlal and Co. The Fire Brigade was informed and fire engines from different stations attended and brought the fire under control. The property which was destroyed was not insured.

DIL PAZIR FETE.

—:o:—

Extended Upto Tuesday.

The Dil Pazir Fete has been extended upto Tuesday (25th inst.) owing to heavy rush of spectators.

The entrance fee for the last two days, viz. Monday and Tuesday will be eight annas only.

A MASKED BALL.

There will be a masked ball on Tuesday at 8 p.m.. All dancers will unmask themselves at 12 midnight.

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MUSLIM MEDICOS.

—:o:—

Social Gathering In Bombay.

The Muslim medical students of Bombay Colleges held their Annual Social Gathering on Thursday at the Grant Medical College Pavilion, Kennedy Sea Face, under the presidentship of Dr. Abdullah Karamally, M.R.C.P. (London). Honorary Physician, J. J. Hospital.

It was a very pleasant function and was attended by the Hon Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed Minister of Education, Major S. L. Bhatia, Lieut.-Col. S. S. Vazifdar, Major Engineer, Drs. Tirodkar, Gadgil Paranjpe, Yodh and Messrs. Shariff Devji Kanji, Fazal Moraj and others.

After Mr. Mahomed Ahmed, Chairman of the Reception Committee, gave a review of the progress of Muslim Medical students.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Dr. Karamally delivered his address. In the course of his speech Dr. Karamally said:—

It is no denying the fact that ours is a community backward in education and poor in finances, which have been greatly hampering our educational as well as social progress. It is really a great problem which vitally concerns us. I understand there are many endowment funds for the education of Muslim boys in the city alone, but they appear to be known perhaps to themselves with the exception of Dawood Fazul Muslim Educational Trust of which Messrs. Sheriff Dewjee Kanjee and Dawood Nennessy are the Trustees and Mr. Fazal Moraj is the Honorary Secretary. The great problem to my mind is the education of our girls which is so far very much neglected. Their education is as important as the education of the boys to broaden their thoughts for they are to be the mothers of future citizens of India and it is mothers' education and culture that plays a great part in the moulding of her children's mind and character. Fortunately we have now in the Grant Medical College a Muslim lady student, Miss Patel, daughter of our distinguished medical practitioner Dr. Gulam Hushain Veerjee Patel, who deserves our congratulations for setting an example. I trust other parents will follow suit in due course as we want quite a number of Muslim lady doctors in our community particularly for those people who still cling to Purdah system.

Our students have shown good results and I take this opportunity of congratulating Doctors Ahmedi, Abbasi, Sheikh, Vahidy, Nanjiani and Hasan, who have qualified themselves for the degrees. I heartily congratulate Mr. Ahmedi in securing the Khanubhai Currimbhoy University Scholarship for higher studies abroad and I wish him every success. Dr. Nanjiani, as most of you know, has been a great sportsman of our college and was popularly known as the Sandow of the Grant Medical College. I congratulate him sincerely on his getting a foreign scholarship from Dawood Fazal Trust to go abroad for higher studies. I am sure he will make a name there also.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

11-30 a.m.—European Gramophone Records.

12-0 noon.—Indian Gramophone Records.

12-30 p.m.—Bombay Cotton Market: Opening Rates.

7-0 p.m.—Soiree Musicale. By The Station Ensemble. Fantasia "Vindobona" "Leopold", (Old Viennese Songs and Dances) Vocal Interlude. (As Recorded). Ensemble:—Suite of old English Dances, "Crown"; 1. Stately Dance. 2. Rustic Dance; 3. Graceful Dance; 4. Country Dance. Vocal Interlude, (As Recorded). Ensemble:—Valse "Dream on the Ocean" "Gungl."

8-0 p.m.—Cotton Prices: Liverpool Opening Rates, Bombay Market Closing Rates, Silver, Gold, Seeds, Wheat and Other Market Prices. Stock Exchange Price. Interval.

9-0 p.m.—Weather Report and News Bulletin. Cotton Prices: New York Opening Rate, Liverpool Closing (or latest available) Rate and Bombay Current Rate.

9-30 p.m.—Miss Sehera Udwadia, Vocal Music.

9-55 p.m.—Bapurao Ketkar, Vocal Music.

THE MUD HOME.

by

An Overseas Visitor.

The traveller in India, resident or tourist, business man, lawyer or politician, seldom leaves the ordinary channels of communication. As the motor traverses the main road, or the train flashes past the little fields and little trees and little irrigation ditches of the great plains, he looks from the window and then leans back again, saying to himself, I have seen it all before, it is all and always the same, it is India. The tower of a temple, the dome of a mosque or a tomb, breaks the horizon. Again the traveller looks up, and again sits back, saying: "I went round that place in 1910. Damned interesting. India's got some wonderful buildings" The motor draws up in a village to refuel, the train at a station, to rewater. Humanity crowds round. A beggar groans; a hawker waves a tray or toys. Again the traveller peers out. Who are all these men and women where do they live, what do they do and think about, why do they sit there, where are they going? In truth it is they who are India, they who have built the buildings and worshipped in them, they who have tilled the fields, dug the ditches and reaped the crops. And if they are India, what does the traveller know about India? Nothing. Born of the country, or resident there for decades, he realises it, Nothing.

It is the boast of certain large businesses in India that this ignorance is not shared by their assistants. Particularly is this true of marketing organizations such as Burmah-Shell, whose chief customers are the poorest in the land In the eyes of firms of this type the first duty of the young employee newly out from England is the study, not of buildings nor of towns, but of the needs and tastes of the villager. It is not enough to know that the villager must have oil and to send it him. His opinions on the subject must be obtained and met.

The new assistant will accompany one of the company's inspectors on his rounds. The village lies a mile away across the fields a place of mud walls shaded by spreading trees. At its entrance the headman receives them. They pass along the narrow alleys, till they reach the "general" shop. The doors are open; the owner squats on the mud platform at the entrance; as the twilight falls, women come gliding up to have their bottles filled with kerosene. They glide away again, and the assistant and inspector follow. A bullock stands by the entrance to a mud courtyard. Chickens are among its feet. At the back, several men are grouped round a hubble-hubble. Squatting apart from them a woman utilises the remaining day-light for her spinning.

The other woman, bearing the bottle, crosses the threshold of the house, takes down a hurricane lantern from the wall, and fills it Suddenly a light glows from the low doorway. The spinner rises and moves her apparatus within The men sit on. A breeze heralds the approaching night. The inspector and the assistant retrace their way across the fields. And next morning the latter returns to his office with a new understanding of why he is in India.

Burmah-Shell Bulletin No. 8.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, MARCH 24, 1930.

MOMENTOUS DECISIONS.

—:o:—

The All-India Congress Committee has endorsed the Working Committee's resolution on civil disobedience and has also taken a momentous step further which makes country-wide civil disobedience in the immediate future almost a certainty if, that is, Government do not, in the meanwhile, realise the wisdom of satisfying the national demand. It will be remembered that the Working Committee only authorised Mahatma Gandhi "and those working with him who believe in non-violence as an article of faith to start civil disobedience as and when they desire and in the manner and to the extent they decide." As regards the responsibility and the initiative of the Congress in the campaign, the Working Committee desired that "when the campaign was actually in action all Congressmen and others would extend to the civil resisters their full co-operation in every way possible" and also that in the event of Congress leaders being all arrested other Congressmen would "carry on the Congress organisation and guide the movement to the best of their ability." These resolutions clearly implied that so long as Gandhiji was free he alone should direct the campaign with the aid of such men as believed in non-violence as an article of faith. But the resolutions as clearly implied that in the event of Gandhiji's arrest Congressmen were not to stop their co-operation but to carry on the movement to the best of their ability. Any doubt in this matter has been removed by the resolution of the A. I. C. C. That resolution on the one hand states that 'while full preparations will be carried on despite any Government interference civil disobedience will not be started till Gandhiji has reached his destination and has actually committed breach of salt laws and has given the word", and, on the other hand, the resolution adds that "in the event of Gandhiji's arrest the provinces shall have full liberty to start civil disobedience." It is gratuitous to suppose, as it is supposed in some hostile quarters, that the Provincial Congress Committees would abuse their liberty in spite of the proviso that their action is always "subject to any directions that the Working Committee might issue from time to time."

The "Evening News of India and its present ally, the "Indian Daily Mail", seem determined not only to vilify the Congress campaign but also to misrepresent it grossly. During the debate on the main resolution of the A. I. C. C. Dr. Alam playfully asked whether faith in non-violence as a creed or policy was necessary for participating in Satyagraha, when Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru properly replied that no such distinction was kept by the Working Committee. What the Pundit meant was—and this should be obvious to any fair-minded person who knows anything of the Congress Constitution and the nature of "civil" disobedience—that the Congress would be satisfied with non-violent behaviour, whether such behaviour was prompted by faith in non-violence as a creed or as a policy. But the "Indian Daily Mail" jumps to the unwarranted conclusion from the Congress President's reply that "a belief in non-violence is no longer an essential qualification for the partaker in Satyagraha." And the "Evening News" goes further and says: "Believers in the cult of the bomb and the pistol, whom Mr. Gandhi was so anxious to exclude from the movement, will now be welcomed into it." The paper adds that Congressmen "do not believe in non-violence as a creed and stand completely unmasked." How dishonest this misrepresentation of the Congress and its policy is, will be clear from the fact that the revilers of the Congress make no reference to the cause of the disaffiliation by the All-India Congress Committee of the American Branch of the Congress, not to speak of the creed of the Congress which eschews all suggestions of violence. That branch was disaffiliated because its office-bearers have been carrying on propaganda against the declared policy of the Congress and directly contrary to the Congress creed and methods. But the critics of the Congress have no regard for truth. Their fantastic and dishonest perversion of facts is obviously calculated, if not designed, to frighten the public from the campaign and to egg on the Government to resort to greater repression. But the people have always judged and will always judge the Congress better and they know who are their friends and who their designing foes. As for Government, they have had sufficient experience of Satyagraha on the one hand and of the consequences of repression on the other. If the report is true that the Government of the Punjab have declared the application of the provisions of the (Incitement to Disaffection) Act of 1922 in the whole of the Punjab, we can hardly congratulate that Government on their sanity. Such a declaration bespeaks a panicky state of mind on the part of Government and is calculated to create graver complications than are normally possible. The clumsy exhibition of police might in the district of Kaira has had a far different effect on its people from what Government ever imagined. And what is true of Kaira is true or is going to be true of all other districts. A strenuous contest seems to be inevitable. Let Government play the game.

SCATHING EXPOSURE.

—:o:—

The dignified statement issued by that distinguished publicist, Mr. Natarajan, explaining the reasons which compelled him to relinquish the editorial charge of the "Indian Daily Mail" is a scathing exposure of the policy of latter-day Indian Liberalism, particularly as it is pursued in Western India. It also bears abundant testimony to the fact that the leaders of the Liberal school in Bombay have been obliged to give over the editorial control of their paper to alien hands because they found that a self-respecting and patriotic Indian like Mr. Natarajan would not be a party to the anti-national acquiescence in the Government's policy of repression and the reviling of Mahatma Gandhi. "Why did I decline to edit a Liberal organ?" asks Mr. Natarajan in his statement and his reply is illuminating. We are not aware that during his editorial charge of the "Indian Daily Mail," the policy of that journal differed radically from the general policy of Indian Liberalism but we gladly bear testimony to his scrupulous avoidance of any attempt to ridicule Mahatma Gandhi or to misrepresent his campaign. In fact, with the principle underlying Gandhiji's campaign, Mr. Natarajan was in deep sympathy, as is indicated in his statement and in noble phraseology he pays tribute to his "moral grandeur" and justly castigates the Liberals who were "Members and Ministers" of Government at the time of his arrest and conviction for being "consenting parties." Mr. Natrajan significantly observes: "Not one of them made a sign at the time that he disapproved of the act," and he proceeds to state why he left the Liberal Party: "I felt that I had no place thereafter in a party which was incapable of rising above petty political motives. At that time the Liberals had the whole game in their hands, Congressmen having held aloof from the Councils. If the Liberals had used their unique opportunity in a spirit of patriotic statesmanship, I truly believe the situation to-day would not be what it is. But they did not do that. They became subservient to an imperious Governor."

And can the Liberals honestly declare that even to-day they are not following the policy of "subservience," of being willing to advocate repression, of virtually selling themselves to an alien bureaucracy? At the Madras Liberal Federation, they welcomed their President's statement that the Government would be justified in taking any steps they liked against the Civil Disobedience movement. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad in Press interviews in January harped in no unambiguous language on this same theme. Our pertinent reminder to him and his colleagues brought him, to a certain extent, to realise the 'faux pas' he had made and on January 30 he declared that the Liberals were not for repression. But this pious declaration has no value because his animus against the Mahatma and his absurd contention that Dominion Status is a "higher goal" than the "new fangled creed of independence" make him indulge in language familiar in the utterances of spokesmen of British vested interests. Did he not declare on February 25 that Mahatma Gandhi "has done all he can to handicap the negotiations at the Round Table Conference by throwing the country into turmoil and injurying, however unconsciously, its financial credit and commercial interests?" We are glad that Mr. Natrajan has parted company with Sir Chimanlal and the Liberal clique. A man of his high sense of political rectitude would not have allowed his paper to print such trash as "Mr. Gandhi to-day is not an accredited leader of the majority of his countrymen" and the equally egregious, false and malicious assertion "Mr. Gandhi broke with the Viceroy on December 23 after telling most of his friends that he was prepared to support the Round Table Conference."

MR. CHAWLA'S FEAT.

—:o:—

We heartily congratulate Mr. R. N. Chawla and Mr. Engineer on being the first Indian aviators to fly from India to England. Their venture is specially creditable because they made the flight in a small "moth" plane, a type not built to stand the strain of long flights. Owing to bad weather conditions and other difficulties they had to make three forced landings, but as there was fortunately no engine trouble they could keep up a handsome speed of about 80 miles an hour. Mr. Chawla's flight has complied with all the conditions of the Aga Khan's prize except that it is not a solo flight; and it would be a pity if on this account he should be finally declared ineligible for the prize. It is gratifying to learn, however, that Mr. Chawla has won a similar sum offered by an anonymous donor and a special prize of Rs. 7,500 from the Government of India. We are confident that Messrs. Chawla and Engineer would win many more triumphs and that many more Indians would emulate their example.

INDIAN MEDICAL DEGREES.

TAKE UP B. M. C.'S CHALLENGE AND RETALIATE.

(By S. K. VAIDYA, Member Syndicate, Bombay University).

At last the cat is out of the bag, and the British Medical Council stands condemned out of its own mouth. If any body of men constituting a responsible Statutory Authority be justifiably and truthfully condemned of being disgracefully and degradingly hypocritical in its dealings with members of its own race and other honestly co-operating Universities situated in the so-called British Empire, that body of men will be found on the Executive Committee of the British Medical Council. The whole episode concerning the recognition or non-recognition of the medical degrees of Indian Universities reveals such pettiness and mean vindictiveness on the part of the British Council that it is disgusting in the extreme. A little examination of the facts of the case will amply substantiate my contention

FALSE ORY.

And what are the facts? The new Government of India Act came into operation in the years 1920-21. The administration of medical department including the appointment of Professors in the Medical Colleges is transferred to Indian Ministers and in pursuance, of a policy of Indianisation, some Indians are appointed on the Staff of the colleges, and in spite of the fact that these were well qualified men holding in many cases the highest British degrees and diplomas in their respective branches, the cry is raised that a deterioration has taken place in the Indian medical education because of these Indian teachers not being able to keep up the British traditions and standards of education. This is a cry that is palpably raised by the I. M. S., who are losing the jobs and purquisites and practice attached to such appointments and the British Medical Council takes up their case and starts this campaign of maligning the Indian degrees and demands the imposition of a Retired I. M. S. man as a Commissioner of Standards. The appointment of a single individual as a sole Dictator over all the Indian Universities and their Medical Faculties was so absurd that it was unthinkable to entertain the idea and the Government of India had to turn down the proposal, and in its place they assured the British Medical Council that the Government of India were most anxious to proceed with legislation for the establishment of an All-India Medical Council with the least possible delay. They further offered to immediately establish by an Act of Legislature, a Board consisting of the Director-General of Indian Medical Services as President and one representative from each medical faculty of the Universities in India as members, as a temporary measure preliminary to the establishment of an Indian Medical Council, for determining and supervising medical qualifications and standards. Not only that

(Continued on page 9.)

PERSIA NOTES.

ENERGETIC EFFORTS TO STABILISE CURRENCY.

(BY G. K. N.)

The Teheran papers continue to be filled with the perils of the fall of the exchange and with the various remedies which their correspondents suggest. Many of them converge on the advisability of adopting gold standard which Reuter informed us Persia has decided upon. Among others Mr. M E. Verhamme, the founder of the Belgo-Persian Bank, offers three ways by which the economic stability of the country might be regained (1) Rational organization of export; (2) Creation of local industries and (3) Organization for foreign tourists in Persia, The third would prove of relatively greater interest to our readers. Mr. Verhamme in the "Shafaq-Sorkh" states that in the year 1928 the American tourists alone spent 200 millions of dollars in France.

ATTRACTING TOURISTS.

"Persia is one of the most interesting countries of the world for tourists. The precedence of Egypt, Algeria and Morocco prove that rich foreign travellers are likely to leave behind in one shape or another millions of their coin. If Persia could attract only 500 tourists in a year and if each spends only 500 tomans (about Rs. 1500) we can easily calculate the enormous sum which they would spend in this country. The Western tourist is out for travel in new countries and from several points of view Persia is still a virgin land. But in order to attract the traveller Persia must have comfortable hotels." He declares: "I do not exaggerate when I say that there is no hotel in Persia which fulfills the conditions. We must, therefore, have a company of hotels in Persia under the direction of a European expert. We must have an organization and an official bureau of propaganda to edit in several languages illustrated pamphlets describing the historical and archeological sights of the country. The organization must put itself in communication with the principal travelling agencies of the world and must facilitate the inland transport of the travellers by employing motor-cars pending the completion of the railways. What country in the world can supply greater interest in its mountains as well as deserts than the land of Mazenderan?" The amount that is likely to be received from the travellers every year should suffice to offer greater facilities to tourists. The satisfied travellers will of their accord on returning home start a propaganda in favor of Persia. Few country can boast of cities like Teheran, Isphan, Shiraz and Meshed and the stately ruins of Persepolis. The Persian, Mr. Verhamme proceeds to state, is affable and hospitable. Thanks to the extraordinary energy of His Majesty, the trade and travel arteries of the country are as safe as those of any country in the West. "In my opinion," writes "the author of the article, the propaganda must issue from Teheran and should not be confined to anyone tourist or company. The excellent diplomatic representatives of Persia in foreign countries should co-operate in attracting travellers. Now that the capital of Persia is being practically rebuilt it is to be hoped that it will have one or two really fine hotels with say fifty suits of apartments provided with all modern comforts. It can have dining halls and shops in the front. Not only from a commercial point of view but in order to impress the travellers, Teheran must have first class modern hotels. For to attract the traveller is to attract the dollar and the pound sterling."

A GLIMPSE OF THE TRUTH.

We in India who are dependant solely on Reuter's service have to be content with the information in time of profound peace of the sort which satisfied us during the war. For the other news agencies supply a different version. The "Messager de Teheran' of February 20 makes some very trenchant observations with regard to the campaign in Western Europe carried on against the Soviets concerning the latter's alleged persecution of the God-fearing Russians. The Moscow correspondent says: "With reference to the declaration by the Pope and the Archbishop of Canterbury as well as the other heads of the church calling for a crusade against the Soviets we believe that they deserve to be blamed by all the believing Christians. We consider the Pope as the enemy of orthodox. The Catholic church which is presided over by the Pope has forcibly turned 500 Orthodox Russian churches into Roman Catholic churches. In spite of this outrage there has not been a single voice of protest against this violence on part of some bishops in England. America and other countries who are at the moment engaged in a crusade against the Soviets." The same paper gives a clue to the recent visit of Amanullah Khan to Angora which it says was in connection with the projected marriage of his sister with Kamal Pasha.

Among the contributors to the elucidation of the exchange problem is Mr. Weil, Director of Messrs. Junkers whose article is worth study.

MARCH OF CIVILIZATION.

After all Teheran is not quite a land of the "jungly-Iranis" as some fashionable Parsis sometimes fancy. Here is an advertisement from Teheran journal:—

Dancing Section of Ecole de Musique de Teheran.

Mr. John Lynton, who is direct from Europe and a pupil of Santos Casani (the World's Champion Ballroom Dancer for 1925, 26, 27 and 29).

Together with

Mlle. Rosita George, also from London, Paris, Berlin, etc., and a recent first-prize winner.

offer their

Expert and personal tuition in all branches of modern Ballroom Art, including Fox-Trot, Tango, Waltz, Yale-Blues, and the new Six-Eight (the rage of America).

Ideal conditions. The most Up-to-Date school in Persia.

Guranteed tuition and Moderate fees, full particulars obtainable from: 8 Khiabane Naderi.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

—:o:—

The Rule Of Conviction.

The sentence of ten days' simple imprisonment imposed upon Mr. Sen Gupta by the District Magistrate of Rangoon for alleged sedition may cause some surprise to some people by its comparative lightness; but the conviction as such is a travesty of justice which does not cause much surprise just because such travesty is far too common in this country. The passages in Mr. Sen Gupta's speeches, objected to by Government are milder than many others that are almost daily published in the press or on the platform. If such passages are supported by Government to bring it into contempt, something must be seriously wrong about that Government. The independent evidence against Mr. Sen Gupta was either in his favour or indecisive, there was little or none against him. These circumstances demanded an acquittal and not a light sentence.

In A Fix.

The Magistrate himself was sufficiently impressed by the feebleness of the case and remarked that it was not a serious case. He felt that here and there in the speeches he scented sedition; but as if he had some qualms in the matter, he attributed the traces of sedition to Mr. Sen Gupta's indisposition. He gravely considered whether "blood pressure predisposed sedition" and finally come to the conclusion that blood pressure "might well induce irritation and in the heat of the speech on a favourite subject rising irritation might help to overcome prudence". We must sympathise with a Magistrate battling with his conscience. If at last he has failed to do full justice, he has not succumbed to the baneful tradition of vindictive sentences. But what has the Government of Burma gained by this frivolous prosecution? We congratulate Mr. Sen Gupta on his effective Congress propaganda in Burma despite his high blood pressure.

Faith, Hope and Parity.

In this harsh world of ours a number of people find it hard to live up to the ideal of Faith, Hope and Charity but the representatives of the Five Powers participating at the London Naval Conference find it exceedingly difficulty to translate into practice even the limited and easier ideal of Faith, Hope and Parity. The atmosphere at the Conference is one of "unrelieved gloom." Who is responsible for this unhappy situation? The Tory Press likes to put the blame on France and Italy, accusing the former of not being conciliatory, and the latter of developing a truculent attitude in regard to the vexed question of parity with France. But both in America and England the fact is quietly ignored that the establishment of a tri-partite naval understanding between Britain, America and Japan has naturally made France and Italy suspicious. The London Conference was not meant only to enable the three great Naval Powers to consolidate their position.

Scandalous.

We learn—without surprise—that the Government of Madras have cancelled the passport granted to Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya without assigning any reasons. They have not given any reasons because they have none, not even plausible ones, beyond their caprice. They have the power to withhold or cancel a passport and they just abused that power, throwing to the winds all considerations of justice or fair-play. Mrs. Chattopadhyaya is a well-known public worker, especially in the cause of Indian womanhood. During her previous tours in foreign countries she has to a large extent counteracted the malicious propaganda of the Mayo type against Indian women and against Indian civilisation and aspirations in general. It is scandalous that the Government should grossly abuse their power to fetter an Indian woman's free movements.

Unequal To The Job.

Doctor: "Tell your wife not to worry about her deafness. It is only a sign of advancing years."

Husband: "Would you mind telling her yourself, doctor?"

WORLD OF SPORT

BOMBAY RACING SEASON: A RETROSPECT.

Lucky Racing Stables.

A racing campaign commencing in the third week of November last year and extending into the middle of March, would satisfy the most ardent enthusiast, but now that the season has ended, there are many who regret that there will be no big racing until mid summer.

However, it is a welcome spell for those more intimately connected with the game. The anxious trainer, the hardworked jockey and, of course, the unfortunate horse, who has had a surfiet of racing, are glad of the respite.

Recently a well known trainer who has had a vast experience of racing in several countries, expressed the opinion that in no country in the world can one race in more comfort than in India and he says that he has still to see a racecourse that will compare with Mahaluxmi. The same opinion was recently expressed by a party of American visitors, interested in the film trade. This is not all, racing in Western India, attracts a very high class of horse and competition is so keen that several owners spare no expense in imparing thoroughreds which have made their mark at Home. In this connection it might be mentioned that Bombay owned horses are generally a more level lot than those which race under R. C. T. C. rules. This, we see yearly from results when there is a cold weather invasion of horses from Headquarters.

REDUCED STAKES.

Tuenty-two meetings, many of them following in close order, provided racegoers with sport of a high order. The W. I. T. C., in accordance with its decision, made an appreciable cut in the stakes this season, but most events filled extraordinarilly well and field's ruled larger than had been the case in previous seasons.

DOUBLE AND TRIBLE BETTING.

The facilities for Double and Triple betting were much appreciated and I have no doubt materially enhanced the revenue of the club. The installation of a ladies' Tote on the Grand Stand was a great success and the Club Executive might find it necessary to open more windows next year as the quening towards the lag end of the season reminded one of the old days when one event racing in much discomfort.

And now about the racing itself. I do not think that one can find much to complain about. Inconsistency and instances of irregular running there were but these were not so marked a feature of the racing as has been the every his task. The starting case in some previous seasons. Early in during the Company or the Stewart found it necessary to withdraw the licenses of a big trainer and a fashionable jockey, but now that we feel that the Stewards were a little to severe on the unfortunate gentlemen. A few other trainers were questioned as to the running of horses in their case and some jockeys were cautioned, but the Club did not always keep the Press informed of the doings in the "Green Room". Unfortunately there is still too much of this "hush-hush" policy. The Press is no enemy of the Turf. When it has endeavoured to point out short comings and has drawn attention to irregularities it has done so not in any carping spirit, but with the idea of purging racing of its undesirable features.

GOOD HANDICAPPING.

Eutrusted with the handicapping, Major Knowles Jackson carried out his duties conscientiously and well. There were occasions when he failed to gauge the capabilities of a particular horse and times when he was unduly severe on an animal, but it was generally conceded that he is a man who knows the art of handicapping thoroughly.

Col: Colho had the arduous task, of starter to perform. Any one who saw the unruly fields, he often had to deal with, did not envy him his task. The starting on the whole was satisfactory and it was noticed that the official did not enforce the standing start.

A POPULAR SECRETARY.

The duties of Secretary fell to Mr. Guilliland who acted for Major Hughes, away on leave. We have nothing but praise for this gentleman who had plenty of hard work through a strenuous season.

UNSATISFACTORY JUDGING.

The judging did not always give satisfaction and there were several occasions when the "man-in-the-box appeared to have blundered badly. The work of a race-judge is at all times difficult and one hopes that with the experience gained in a long season the official will be more careful in his decisions in future. Horses which finished on the outside, not directly in the vision of the judge were those which suffered most and several jockeys were surprised that horses which they felt sure they had placed, were not given a place on the map.

WINNING OWNERS.

The statistics of the season have already been published elsewhere. It is pleasing to see Sir Victor Sassoon at the head of the list of winning owners. Had his great horse Star of Italy not won the Eclipse Stakes the sporting mill magnate would have made way for the powerful Kolhapur establishment. Sir Victor also headed the list of owners at Hearquarters so that he has every reason to be pleased with the way his horses have shaped diring the season 1929-1930.

H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur had the pleasure of seeing his horses to the fore on several occasions. His most important winner was the staying Cheerful Gift who annexed the Byculla Club Cup. Mr. Shantidas Askuran takes a high place with Rs. 76,250.

Both his trainer and jockey came under the ban of the Stewards and thereafter the stable met with a series of misfortunes. The Rajpipla establishment had a good season while Mr. Albert Habib with a small string did very well indeed. The popular sportsman, Mr. Dady who races under the "nomde juerre" of Mr. Kelso was credited with Rs. 52,250. Messrs Ardeshir, Vivian and MsElligott also appropriated an appreciable amount in stakes.

SUCCESSFUL TRAINERS.

The season was a triumph for E. S. Godfrey who saddled such high class winners as Highness and Acumen. With 18 successes the ex-Newmarket trainer is well ahead of C. Jennings and Shripati who had 14 firsts each. Harrison and Buckley come next with 12 and 10 winners respectively. The latter might have finished higher up in the list, but for his untimely suspesion. Nuserwanjee, and Higgins have done very well, but Bence and Byramjee, who have been more successful in past seasons have had a lean time.

WINNING JOCKEYS

W. J. Sibbult shows the way to the other jockeys with 11 wins. The West Australian horseman had a remarkable run of successes on Acumen on whom he was unbeaten whenever he was astride. Unfortunately, however, this accomplished jockey was often beaten on other horses greatly fancied.

It was indeed strange that these horses scored in the hands of other jockeys when Sibbritt left these shores before the close down of the season. Morris, Barnett and Obaid finished in close order.—All three rode some brilliant races and Obaid, the Arab lad, attained a great degree of popularity with race goers who regard him as one of the best jockeys riding on this side of India.

Behsman and Brace had plenty to do and were often in the all important position. Bowley and Walker gave some finished displays in the saddle, the latter securing the best average for the year. C. Hoyt after a busy time at Headquarters look things easy on this side, but if many winners did not come his way he always rode a well judged race.

PROMINENT HORSES.

Star of Italy won the richest prize of the season, but inspite of his big success the son of Caligula was not the most popular horse of the year. This position fell to Acumen owned by Mr. Blink who five of the six races for which he competed. Perhaps the most improved horse in training Highness annexed the valuable Grand Western Handicap and was the Rajpipla stable's star performer. Sun Arch, Cheerful Gift and Jonathan were also big winners.

BIG ARAB WINNERS.

Moofid takes pride of place among the Arabs and his successes are an eloquent tribute to the care of his pains taking trainer Mohamed Ali. The most important prize won by Mr. Mathuradas', bay was the Turf Club Cup. The new Arab mare Sarkha quickly proved her worth and is destined to do bigger things with a further stay in the country. Sheema did not have the best of luck, but her Arab Derby success compensated for may of her narrow defeats.

Several Arabs showed a remarkable improvement in form. Among them were Shamsuzzaman Khalli Beg and Lion.

Newcomers who pleased were Shahana, Manji, Fakri Pasha, Dilsher and Humsiyah.

Congratulations Showered On Indian Airmen.

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AIR MINISTER TO GIVE LUNCHEON.

TO BE INTRODUCED TO MR. BENN AND INDIA COUNCIL MEMBERS.

LONDON, March 22.

The Air Council has sent Mr. Chawla a letter of congratulation.

Mr. Chawla has received numerous telegrams of congratulations from friends, both in India and Britain Apart from a private luncheon by the Air Minister the airmen are spending to-day quietly. Mr. Benn receives them on the morning of March 25, when they will be introduced to members of the India Council.

CONGRATULATORY FUNCTIONS.

The programme of functions in their honour is not yet complete; but hitherto receptions have been arranged by the National Union of Indian Students on March 26, at a Hostel in Cromwell Road on March 28, and by the Indian Students' Union on March 31. The airmen will visit the High Commissioner at the India Office on March 24.—Reuter.

RETURN WATER-POLO MATCH.

—:o:—

To-morrow's Great Play At Victoria Swimming Bath.

Much interest is being evinced in the game between the Parsee Members of Golvala Bros. Bath and the Europeans which comes off to-morrow (Tuesday). It is anticipated that a big crowd will turn up at the Golvala Brothers' Victoria Swimming Bath, Bombay, at 6 p.m. to see this match. Both teams are confident of winning and a thrilling fight should ensue. The Parsi team is composed as under:—

Messrs. Homi N. Gurder, (Captain). Nadirshaw C. Kapadia, Kaikhusru D. Kapadia; Rustom M. Pochkanwalla, Erach E. Bharucha, Framroze C. Tavadia, Darab R. Billimoria.

EXTRA.

Messrs. Sorabjee H. Governor, Dady B. Workingtosewalla, Ravan M. Pochkanwalla, Erach R. Billimoria.

Kadir Cup.

—:o:—

BACHRAON, Mar 22.

Captain Richards won the Kadir Cup.—A. P.

NAVSARI INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

NAVSARI, March 22.

The Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition has been extended by two days upto the 25th owing to the great demand from the Agriculturists and the rural population. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya and Mr. K. F. Nariman are visiting the Exhibition on their way to Dandi.

The Youth Conference is meeting here to-morrow, Mr. K. F. Nariman presiding.—Free Press.

INDIAN DELEGATION TO GENEVA.

—:o:—

Bikaner To Lead?

NEW DELHI, March 22.

The Government of India, it is understood, propose to depute this year also an Indian as leader of the Indian delegation to Geneva. The choice, it is expected, will fall upon a member of the delegation drawn from the Princes. In all probability, the Maharaja of Bikaner, it is said, would be chosen to represent the Princes and also to lead the Indian deputation.—Free Press

"Chapuk" Editor Gets 1 Year's R. I.

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CALCUTTA, Mar. 22.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day sentenced Sjt. Tejnarain Bajpai, Editor "Chapuk", a weekly paper to one year's rigorous imprisonment for articles entitled "At Lahore little remains" and did not defend himself received the sentence with shouts of "The Youth." The accused who "Bande Mataram."—Freee Press.

The Governor of Bombay received the Raja of Dharampur at Government House Bombay on Saturday.

The Governor of Bombay attended a Dramatic Performance of St. Mary's High School Bombay on Saturday.

TEMPLE ENTRY SATYAGRAHA.

—:o:—

Volunteers Assaulted In Bombay.

STONES AND LATHIS USED.

Mr. Deorukhkar with a batch of volunteers of the Untouchability Satyagraha Committee visited Zaoba's Ram Mandir and Atmaram Buwa's Ram Mandir at 7 a.m. on Sunday. The temple authorities closed the gates. From there the party marched to Madhav Bagh and joined Mr. Minde Patel's party. The gates of this temple were closed. There was great excitement among the orthodox section and they began to abuse the "untouchables" and sent for the police. Some police officers came on the scene and tried to disperse the crowd. The volunteers remained there upto 12 noon and held a meeting under the presidentship of Mr. Silam. Municipal Corporator, at C. P. Tank Garden. After the meeting the "untouchables" with Dr. Suratkar and Mr. A. B. Kolhatkar marched to Bhuleshwar Temple. When the Satyagrahis attempted to enter, about a dozen Bhayas and Pujaries, it is alleged, came with lathis and assaulted the Satyagrahis. Stones were also thrown at them. Mr. Minde Patel got an injury on his head, Mr. Kolhatkar got hit by a stone on his back. Mr. Deorukhkar received one lathi blow on his back. The "untouchables" however were non-violent throughout. After this they marched to Thakurdwar to visit the two Temples, but they were closed. Mr. Minde Patel was treated by Dr. Weling at Thakurdwar. The "untouchables" will continue the Satyagraha on Monday also.

PICCADILLY REVUE COMPANY AT THE OPERA.

—:o:—

Bright And Breezy Entertaiment

Revue companies have followed each other in close order at the Opera House in the past few weeks. Theatre-goers have seen shows, good, bad and indifferent. On Saturday night the Piccadilly Revellers opened a short season. The Company's advance agent had done his work well and after the glowing advertisements in the Press it was not surprising to see a huge crowd in the theatre when the curtain rose for the first item. "A Rhapsody in Blue" was staged amid colourful and gorgeous settings in which the predominant colour was blue.

Several of the artistes were making their first appearance in this country, but there were a couple of old favourites who have delighted theatre audiences in the past. Bernard Hudson, the tall comedian, who certainly knows his entertaining business was in humorous vein and won much applause when he was on the stage. Billy Shenton, a light comedian, demonstrated that he can both act and dance. In one item he displayed a great degree of acrobatic skill and was deservedly encored.

Miss Marian O'Dare sang some pretty songs and it is some time since we heard such a fine soprano in musical comedy or revue. Unfortunately the same cannot be said of Jack Langton, described as a light tenor. He seemed to be labouring under some physical disability on Saturday and the items chosen gave him little chance to show that he can sing.

Miss Delia Vevienne is a charming soubrette and both in song and dance captivated her audience. The Piccadilly girls gave solid support to the proceedings and were seen in attire gorgeous or daring as the occasion demanded.

In closing we must mention the Company's band. There were a couple of solo items by the Violinist and Saxophonist, both very well rendered and the complete band were on the stage after the interval when they played with excellent understanding under the leadership of Eddie Morgan.

It was a stimulating evening's entertainment and there should be good support for the other productions of the Company.

ALL-PARTIES CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

—:o:—

To Meet In Bombay On April 6.

MADRAS, March 22.

Sir A. P. Patro, Chairman of the Committee appointed by the All-Parties Conference, Delhi, to consider Mr. Jinnah's 14 points, and the problem of minorities and Hindu-Muslim unity, informs the Associated Press that the next meeting of the Committee takes place at Bombay on 6th April. He desires that all members of the Committee should make it convenient to attend the meeting in view of the momentous questions on the agenda.

KARACHI, Mar. 23.

The Air Mail from London arrived at Karachi at 3 this afternoon.—A. P.

LET EVERY MAN & WOMEN BREAK SALT ACT.

(Continued from page 1.)

pay duty on it. The Government might put them in jails and try to put down the movement by violence, but they must face it courageously, yet without violence. The Government was working against their interests in this matter. They must not bow before it. They must remember that the Government could not work if they all withdrew their co-operation; and it was a matter of gratification that the Mukhis in the Taluka had resigned. They must fully fight the Government, but they must not touch any Britisher's body.—Free Press.

CONGRESS LEADERS WISH "AU REVOIR."

—:o:—

Independence Badges Presented To Mahatma.

JAMBUSAR, March 22.

Touching scenes were witnessed when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Pandit Motilal Nehru and the other All-India Congress leaders wished "au revoid" to Mahatmaji and his band at Jambusar, this evening before they commenced their march to Amod. The Congress President presented Swatantra Bharat Badges (India Independence Badges) to every member of the Satyagrahi Volunteers. Pandit Motilal Nehru chatted with the Satyagrahis and wished them godspeed.—Free Press.

MR. NARIMAN AND MRS. KAMALADEVI.

To Go To Navasari And Jalalpur.

JAMBUSAR, March 22.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mrs. Kamala Devi, and members of the Youth League Committee go to Navasari to attend the Youth Conference there, and from there the party proceed to Jalalpur to survey the salt area and return to Bombay.—Free Press.

Message To Women Of India.

—:o:—

CAMP AMOD, March 23.

Mahatma Gandhi gave the following message to Mrs. Kamala Devi this morning, for the women of India:—

"If the impatient sisters will be a little patient, they will find ample scope for their zeal and sacrifice in the National struggle for freedom." (Sd.) M. K. GANDHI.

—Free Press.

Workers Join Mahatma In His March.

CAMP, AMOD, March 23.

Messrs. Shankerrao Deo, Ketkar and other young workers of Maharashtra met Mahatma Gandhi and joined in the march to Amod. Gandhiji was heartily pleased to hear that Maharashtra had composed its differences and was enthusiastically preparing for the fight.

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CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE IN BROACH & KAIRA DISTS.

JAMBUSAR, Mar. 21.

The places selected for starting Civil Disobedience against the Salt Law in Broach and Kaira Districts are two spots opposite each other, on the two banks of river Mahi.

Three persons from Tamil Nadu and two from Bengal came to-day to Mr. Gandhi's camp to join the first batch of volunteers after staying some days at Sabarmati Ashram, but Mr. Gandhi did not give them permission.—A. P.

BHAVNAGAR'S "WAR COUNCIL."

—:o:—

BHAVNAGAR, March 22.

In a meeting of the local Youth League, a "War Council" of six members were appointed to "mobilise" the "troops" and volunteers were also enlisted. The President and two General Secretaries were among those who enrolled. The President, in the course of his address, exhorted the public to join Mahatmaji's colours, in his Satyagraha campaign against the Salt-tax, which will, it is understood, shortly be started at Dholera.—Free Press.

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Demonstrators Prosecuted.

—:o:—

LAHORE, Mar. 21.

Prannath, a student of the Foreman Christian College and two others were arrested last night in connection with the demonstration in the city and were placed before Mr. Mirza Mehdi Hussain, First Class Magistrate under section 34 of the Police Act each separately on charges of being riotous by raising cries such as "Down with Toadies" etc and thus blocking the way. The Inspector of Police, the first prosecution, witness giving evidence said he would not have taken any action had the accused not shouted "down with toadies" etc. He further denied having given the beating order nor did he believe there was any beating though he had received a complaint to that effect. Hearing was adjourned till the 26th.—Free Press.

MRS. CHATTOPADHYYA.

—:o:—

REFUSED PASSPORT BY MADRAS GOVERNMENT

MADRAS, March 22.

It is understood Mrs. Chattopadhyaya has been refused passport by the Madras Government for going on tour in the continent.—Free Press.

INDIA'S NON-VIOLENT STRUGGLE.

American Opinion Deeply Impressed.

CONGRESS LOYALTY TO MAHATMA, A SIGN OF HOPE.

(Special Cable To "The Chronicle"

New York, March 22.

The loyalty of the Congress to Mahatma Gandhi as indicated in the resolution passed by the All-India Congress Committee is regarded by friends of India as very hopeful. The disqualification of the American Branch of the Indian National Congress has deeply impressed Americans as a proof of non-violence and earnestness of the Indian struggle for freedom.

Mahatma Talks With Nehrus & A. I. C. C. Members

DISCUSSION OVER FRAMING PLEDGE FOR VOLUNTEERS.

CAMP JAMBUSAR, March 22.

Mahatma Gandhi was very busy throughout to-day. After his conferences with the provincial leaders, Gandhiji again met Pandit Jawaharlal and Pandit Motilal Nehru, both of whom came subsequently, all the other leaders and members of the All-India Congress Committee numbering about 60 were present. The proceedings were strictly private and the Press was excluded from it. It is however understood that they discussed plans for mass civil disobedience on an all-India scale and the breaking of Forest laws was also discussed.

FORM OF PLEDGE TO BE DRAWN UP.

It was also suggested that some sort of pledge to be signed by all intending volunteers should be drawn up, and these forms should be issued on behalf of the Congress.

Discussions, it is further understood, centered round the conditions to be put in the form to be signed by the volunteers. Gandhiji is understood to have said that the pledge or the condition to be observed should be as simple as possible, so that everybody could sign it without any conscientious objection. He did not want to come in anybody's way by acting as a dead weight. He wanted to make the movement a mass movement, and pledges should be such as would be acceptable to all. This was his final battle and he would accept help from each and everybody who is willing to give it.

SIGNING OF FORM.

After discussions lasting over two hours, it is understood, it was agreed that in the forms to be signed by the volunteers only the condition that one believes in peaceful and legitimate means for achieving India's independence should be inserted. Reference to one's belief in untouchability, Khaddar, and such other items were omitted in the pledge form. This form would be issued, it is stated, by the Congress to all Provincial Congress Committees for issue to all intending volunteers when the movement on an all-India scale is decided on. The members then dispersed.

A. I. C. C. MEMBERS' ADMIRATION.

All the A. I. C. C. members seemed to be evidently pleased and satisfied with the enthusiasm of Gujarat in this fight, and admired its political consciousness and help which Gandhiji and party is receiving from every part of Gujarat. The whole of the volunteers' camp was buzzing with the talk of civil disobedience in different forms. Different provincial leaders discussed between themselves various forms that the campaign should take, as also its practicability according to the circumstances of each province. Some of the leaders had a chat with the Satyagrahi volunteers and asked them about their experience so far. The leaders appeared to be pleased with the enthusiasm of the Satyagrahis and their determination to implicitly follow Gandhiji on his last battle.—Free Press.

The Inner Story Of It.

HOW ALL-BRITISH COMMISSION WAS APPOINTED.

LONDON, March 21.

Important disclosures of the inner story pertaining to the constitution of the All British Simon Commission and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's part in it are made by Mr. Mardy Jones, a Labour M.P., in the columns of the "Western Mail." Mr. Mardy Jones, it would be remembered, was touring in India when the appointment of the Simon Commission was announced for the first time. Mr. Mardy Jones says publicly that as soon as he read of the appointment of the Commission, he appealed to the Labour Party leaders from India to withdraw the Labour Members from the Simon Commission. But his appeal from India failed.

TRUTH OF THE MATTER.

Continuing, Mr. Mardy Jones says that he was assured on his return to England by the highest authority within the Labour Party that the real truth of the matter was that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald had been jockeyed by Lord Birkenhead into the acceptance of an All-British Commission against his better judgment and it had been brought to bear on Mr. MacDonald that any pressure by the Labour Party that the Party would not nominate Members to serve on the Commission unless half the members of Indians were nominated to the Commission would lead to an impasse in British politics and that it would serve as a precedent for refusal of the Tory Party, to serve on any important commission which the future Labour Government might find necessary to establish.

In conclusion, Mr. Mardy Jones says that the Labour Government are to-day inheriting the consequences of Lord Birkenhead's policy which they condoned and adds: "It remains to be seen as to whether Mr. Wedgewood Benn would display a truer grasp and sounder judgment of Indian affairs. The only certainty in the welter of Indian politics is that Lord Irwin has secured the confidence of all classes of India to a fuller degree than what any other Viiceroy had succeeded in obtaining."—Free Press.

BAN ON DR. V. NAIDU.

—:o:—

Law Member Justifies It.

MADRAS, March 22.

Several questions were asked in the Madras Legislative Council to-day regarding prohibitory orders passed recently under Section 144 against Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu and Mr. N. S. Ramaswami Iyengar, Labour leaders.

The Law Member stated that action against the former in connection with the Papanasam Mill strike was found necessary to avoid imminent breach of peace. The prohibitory order against the latter not to hold any conference or meeting at the Valparai planting area or within 16 miles thereof was passed in the interests of public tranquility.—A. P.

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THE GREAT MARCH.

—:o:—

(Continued from page 12.)

village had turned out. One of the spokesmen of Navagaon replied almost apologetically that all the womenfolk could not come there and that therefore adherence to the original programme would be best. We resumed our march and reached the village Dharamshala by 8-15.

RESIGNATIONS.

We washed our feet with hot water which was kept in readiness for us. Bapuji was having his feet rubbed with oil when the Mukhi, eight Matadars and the Ravania accompanied by about 20 prominent citizens of Navagaon conferred with Gandhiji concerning their resignations. Having made sure that the village functionaries were not tendering their resignation because of coercion, Gandhi consented to accept their resignations. The Mukhi asked Gandhiji if the resignations should be handed in formally before or after meeting. Bapuji's reply was characteristic: it is the same to me, if you give me the resignations before the meeting starts. I will dwell upon the matter in the meeting; if not I shall speak upon other subjects. One and all, the Mukhi, the eight Matadars and the Ravania decided to tender their resignation there and then. This situation throws remarkable light upon who is the Government in the villages of Gujarat—and indeed, of all India. The village functionaries brought their resignations to the Mahatma received his O. K. (please excuse the Americanism—it simply means confirmation), and finally decided to approach the Government of the day with their resignations. At 8-20 the resignations were brought to the Mahatma, at 8-25 he delivered one of his most stirring addresses before an audience of 5,000.

BITTER SWEET.

I reproduce below my notes of the lecture which I took down in English as Gandhiji was speaking Gujarati:-

"On entrance to Kheda Jilla, this moon-lit night, some sweet and bitter memories come back to my mind. It was since my work in Kheda (1917-1918) that I may be said to have had my intimate contact with the Gujaratis. Of Navagaon, one of the fields of my activities at that time, I still have very fresh memories.

"This evening I am here in Navagaon in connection with the present battle for freedom; this is our third stop. You know what Sardar Vallabhbhai expects of you—he has stolen my thunders by getting arrested ahead of me—and that too, in Kheda. Here, not Government but Sardar Vallabhbhai reigns supreme. He has been arrested on one pretext or another. The Magistrate who sentenced your Sardar might be loyal, but he certainly cannot be said to have acted according to the light of his conscience. There must have been pressure from above, of course the Magistrate could have refused to carry out the orders given from above. Such high-handed acts of officials are due to our poor, fallen condtion. (We co-operate with the Government in its nefarious policy.)

"One should be man enough to make a living without the aid of Government service. What good is money if there is dishonor or calamity attached to it? Government is all powerful to-day, it is afraid of losing that position—hence pressure from above.

"Vallabhbhai is smiling behind prison bars as he was before you. But the question for us to decide is: what will Kheda do? Your Matadars and Mukhi have tendered their resignation as also your Ravania, the Matadars having assured the Mukhi of their loyalty. I hope these resignations were not given in as a result of coercion from the people. I want the Mukhi, the Matadars and the Ravania to testify before this meeting that they have tendered their resignation of their own free will, without coercion from any quarters and that they will never withdraw their resignations despite all the odds that may confront them. (Here the Mukhi, the Matadars and the Ravania testified that they tendered their resignations of their own free will and will stick to their decision through thick and thin.)

"I congratulate the Mukhi, the Matadars and the Ravania upon their decision not to withdraw their resignations. Resignations are welcome, but not resignations tendered under duress. This is a battle for truth and righteousness. Fearlessness and steadfastness are integral parts of Ahimsa. It were better for you not to offer resignations than that you should offer them in my presence and withdraw them when confronted by the ire of the Mamlatdar or Collector. Kheda Jilla has made a fine beginning and I hope other villages will follow suit in the matter of resignations.

"NO BOSSING IN FREE INDIA."

"In the free India we are striving to achieve no one shall "boss" over others—neither the Government functionary nor the so-called high-caste people. All Indians shall be equal; indeed, if anything the so-called untouchables of to-day may be in a position to lord it over others, not vice versa as is the situation to-day. We have to get rid of the idea of high and low, of superior and inferior. Do you know what Sardar Vallabhbhai said the other day? He said to his friends in the presence of the jail Warden that one thing grieved him most. The Warden knew not what was Vallabhbhai's special grievance. Said the Sardar, "All the employees in the jail are Indians, hence when I have any legitimate reason to protest against certain practices or regulations of the jail, I cannot very well quarrel with my own fellow-countrymen." Here you have an instance of the solidarity of all Indians which Vallabhbhai would want you all to develop? Let me warn you, if you prefer the present regime of inequality don't side with me.

"I have set out on this journey openly to manufacture contraband salt. I want you all to follow in my footsteps. I want not your money but your strength and willingness to go to prison. The abolition of the Salt Act is not Swaraj—it is the first step toward Swaraj. Besides, the present struggle will give you strength, courage, discipline and organising power—I want to make Mahatmas of you all. Take to heart the meaning of the hymn sung by you all under Panditji's leadership at the commencement of the meeting: The traditional rule of the House of Raghus is that life shall be given up but not the plighted word. I hope you will stick to your decisions, develop the sense of equality for all, propagate Khaddar and join by the hundreds in this struggle for freedom which is the last battle of my life."

Of course, this is not a verbatim report, but it contains all the essential points. It is significant that this evening on the entry of Mahatma Gandhi and his battalon into Kheda "Jilla" Government ceased to function in Navagaon.

THE TRUE INDIA.

At the end of the meeting a few citizens of Navagaon surrounded Bapuji and so some half a dozen of us went by the side of our beloved captain and listened to the discourse. Such experiences are particularly valuable to me in that they help me discover the true India whose soul lies embedded in the seven hundred thousand villages.

CHURCH OF CULVEM, CLOSED.

—:o:—

A correspondent writes:—

The Church of Culvem, Salsette, dedicated to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, was built about the year 1855 and put under the jurisdiction of the then Vicar Apostolic of Bombay and Administrator of Poona, Mgr. Steins, S. J. By the new Agreement, dated the 15th April 1928, between the Holy See and Portugal, the double jurisdiction was abolished and a Portugese priest in the person of Rev. Joaquim R. Lima of Belgaum Padroado Mission was consecrated Archbishop and placed in charge of the Archdiocese of Bombay 'Vice' the Most Rev. Alban Goodier, resigned or forced to resign, Dr. Lima removed the Culvem parish priest in January 1929 and the School too, and now the Church has been closed!

Barisal,—Two big crackers were thrown by some unknown persons at the roof of Kotwali and another at on the tin roof of the house of Mr. Makjan Ganguly, Treasurer of the Congress Committee early in the morning at 4 a.m. They burst with a loud noise. No one has been injured.—Free Press

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Yours faithfully,
SHIVLAL NARPATLAL MANIAR,
Hon. Secretary,
Shri Mahajan Association, Limited.

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UNITED STATES' INTEREST IN INDIAN AFFAIRS.

—:o:—

Mr. Fenner Brockway's Impressions.

The London Correspondent of the "Tribune" writes:—

WESTMINSTER, March 6.

Mr. Fenner Brockway, M.P., who has recently returned from a lecturing tour in the United States, tells me that he was greatly impressed with the keen interest which is taken there in Indian affairs. He addressed many large audiences in several of the largest cities, and the significant fact was that even when he was announced to speak on other subjects he was invariably asked to answer questions about India. This interest in your affairs was not limited to any one class. He found in the universities, for instance, that the faculty no less than the students were anxious to have up-to-date information on the subject. Some of his audiences consisted mainly of well-to-do people, but he also addressed large gatherings of the working-class, and everywhere he found men and women eager to expresss sympathy with India's national aspirations.

PROMINENCE IN PRESS.

Mr. Brockway found that the Press in America gave much greater prominence to Indian questions than it does in this country. The newspapers are in the habit of reproducing long extracts from Mahatma Gandhi's "Young India", as well as special statements and interviews from him and other Indian leaders. "The American people seem to realise," said Mr. Brockway, "that there is a natural parallel between their struggle for self-government, which ultimately became a struggle for independence, and what is happening in India. There is little doubt that the sympathy of a vast majority of the Americans is with the Indian people." "I may say", added Mr. Brockway, "that I found very little evidence of Miss Mayo's book having influenced American opinion against India, though I understand that in certain religious circles, and among some of the women's clubs it has had that effect."

"But what do they think of their own control of the Philippines", I asked, "if this is their view of British rule in India?"

"There is a growing realisation", was the reply, "that it is inconsistent to support India's demand for self-government if American rule over the Philippines and her intervention in Nicaragua are maintained. This was pointed out on every occasion when I spoke about India, either by the chairman or by someone in the audience."

PLEA FOR A SETTLEMENT.

Coming to the present situation in India, Mr. Brockway said he was still hopeful that there might be a settlement without the necessity for organised resistance on the one side or repression on the other. "It is a tragedy", he went on, "that the gulf between us should appear to be widening when in Mr. Gandhi, the Viceroy and Mr. Wedgwood Benn there is a spirit which I believe could reach a settlement if it had an opportunity to do so."

I remarked that the latest news from India did not indicate much approximation between Gandhiji and the other two, but Mr. Brockway mantained his belief that if the three of them, with one or two more representative Indians, could get together round a table a basis of agreement would be found.

"I should like to see Mr. Benn go to India even before the Round Table Conference meets, though I realise that a necessary preliminary to any successful interchange of views must be, first, the recognition of India's right to full responsible Government, and, secondly, an amnesty for political offenders. I wish I could see these two conditions being fulfilled. I confess that I am less hopeful than I would like to be, for I see no signs at present that either of them will be accepted by the British authorities in the early future."

"Have you formed any opinion as to the effect the Congress propaganda is likely to have on the course of events in India?" I asked.

DANGER OF CLASH.

"It is ver difficult to judge from this distance the degree of support respectively behind the National Congress and the non-Congress parties. I get the impression from my reading of the Indian Press that there is still a widespread and sincere desire for a peaceful settlement. The danger is that steps may be taken on both sides which will make agreement more difficult. Any acts of violence on the Indian side or of repression on the British side would seriously lessen the chances of fruitful negotiation. I and my friends are concentrating all our efforts on trying to bridge the present gulf, but I am only too well aware that any serious clash between the Nationalists and the forces of the Government would gravely militate against our success."

No assurances were needed from Mr. Brockway either as to the intensity of his belief in the justice of India's cause or of his devotion to a peaceful settlement of every quarrel. His services to India and his sacrifices in the interests of peace give ample proof of that. There is no more wholehearted supporter of India's claim in the British Parliament, and, as he told me on Thursday, "this support would extend to the demand for complete independence if it became clear that such a demand had the overwhelming endorsement of the people of India."

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

The difficulty is to ascertain what the great majority of the Indian people are thinking about these things. We have no means of knowing whether Dominion Status or the complete severance of the British connection has the greater following, though no one can have any doubt that the politically conscious classes are almost unanimously in favour of self-rule in some form or other. Mr. Brockway is one of those who are looking to the Round Table Conference for guidance upon this point, and he hopes that everything possible will be done to make that Conference a success. "I have been urging Mr. Benn", he said, "to arrange for the holding of the Conference as early as possible after the publication of the Simon Report. Whatever the nature of that report may be, I have stressed the importance of it being made clear without delay, that the Labour Government favours a proposal for full Dominion Status, with provisions for the automatic development of responsible Government during the shortest possible transition stage."

I pointed out that if full Dominion Status was granted there would be no need for transitional stages. Mr. Brockway agreed, but he was not apparently very confident that India would get all she wanted at once. But that only made him more anxious that the Round Table Conference should meet as soon as possible. "The longer it is put off", he said, "the less likelihood of success there will be. Events in India are moving very rapidly. A proposal made six months ago would probably be rejected now, and an acceptable offer to-day might easily become quite unacceptable six months hence."

SENTENCE ON PUNJAB EDITOR REDUCED.

—:o:—

LAHORE, March 21.

Sewa Singh, Editor Printer and Publisher of the Babbar Sher, was sentenced by the Sessions Judge of Amritsar on the 17th March to one year's rigorous imprisonment, under section 124-A, and transportation for life under Section 121 A, I. P. C. The Government has decided that the ends of justice would be met if the sentence of transportation is reduced to one year's rigorous imprisonment, to run concurrently with the sentence under Section 124 A.—A. P.

ASSAM LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SHILLONG, March 21.

In the Assam Legislative Council to-day, the motion of Rai Nagendra Nath Chaudhury Bahadur for the reduction of Ministers' salaries from Rs. 3,500 to Rs. 2,000 was lost. The Hon. Mr. W. A. Botham, opposing it on behalf of the Government, said that it was inconsistent with the dignity of the House or the Ministers that the question of Ministers' salaries should be discussed year after year.—A. P.

INDIAN MEDICAL DEGREES.

(Continued from page 6.)

but they went further and gave a virtual assurance that the members of the Board and the Inspectors, three in all, to be appointed by that Board, will all possess British qualifications and therefore will be such as will be competent to furnish authoritative guarantees of standards to the British Council.

SUPERCILIOUS ATTITUDE.

The British Council simply most unceremoniously and superciliously turns down the proposal of the Government of India and says in effect: "We the British Medical Council don't care a dash for your views and your proposals. We simply won't consider them, as you have not accepted our demand about appointing Col. Needham as Your Commissioner." The casual way in which they have brushed aside the very reasonable and sound proposals of the Government of India, shows the type of people who are in control of the British Medical Council. I would like to know in what way Col. Needham was superior to and better fitted to make the guarantee reports on Standards of medical education than the Present Director General Indian medical service, or Sir Frank Connor and Lt.-Col Bradfield whose names were suggested by the Government of India as inspectors for Rangoon and Patna Universities? I would further ask in what manner Lt.-Col. Dutton and his other colleagues who were part-time Inspectors last year, fell short of the expectations of the British Council, or in what way they defaulted in the discharge of their duties by the British Medical Council. In what particular thing they were inferior to Col. Needham? Had they inferior qualifications, or had they not the same British blood in their veins? While the British Council demands inspection of all the Universities by one individual, an impossible task to be carried out efficiently, the Government offer to appoint three Inspectors, each a specialist either in Medicine, Surgery or Midwifery, an improvement over the puerile demand of the British Council and yet it is not accepted even as a stop-gap measure Why have the British Council gone the length of insulting men of their own race? Not for nothing? The reason is not far to seek. They desire to establish again and retain control of the medical education and the medical services and lucrative posts and practice in the hands of the I.M.S.

GOVERNMENT'S PLAIN DUTY.

The question before the Government of India is very plain. Will they take this cavalier treatment of their serious proposals tamely? or will they rise to the occasion and give a warning to the British Council of the possible consequences and retaliation that may come as the result of their wrongheadedness? The time has come when the British Medical Council must be frankly told that if they do not reconsider their decision and continue to persist in their inimical attitude towards the whole of India, cleavage between Britain and India which is already great will become still greater and bitterness is bound to increase. Local Governments and the Indian Government then will have to amend their Medical Acts in such a way that any one who does not hold an Indian qualification would not be entitled either to be on the Indian Register or enter the I.M.S. or be on the Civil side at least of the service. To us in India the issue is clear. Some of our students, if they choose to go to Britain for higher qualifications, they will have to spend some more time if they are admitted in Colleges, but the loss to the Britisher will not be small. The longer the amicable settlement of this question is delayed, the greater will be the antaganoism of the Indian Medical Profession to the I.M.S.

A WARNING.

This is a fight to a finish. The Indian Medical profession is not going to yield and accept a Col. Needham even from the British Council. They can take the Board suggested by the Indian Government as our Legal Authority for the time being till such time as the All-India Medical Council is established, or they may leave it. But if they do not retrace their steps and restore the recognition to the Indian degrees, they may rest assured that the consequences, both political and practical, will be such as would be out of their control for a long time to come. I am not uttering an empty threat, as will be clear from the change in the attitude even of the Universities. Upto two years ago the Universities were solicitous of the favours of the British Council. But now they are defiant and fighting, and why? The change has been brought about by the silly mishandling of this question of recognition of the Indian degrees by the G. M. C. If there is any doubt in any quarters, then they will be well-advised to be disillusioned. The Universities and the Independent Medical Profession have come to the end of their patience and have reached the limit of submission. They won't have the Commissioner under any circumstances. The Commissioner is dead. May his bones remain interred in peace.

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ILLUSTRATING THE PART PLAYED BY BURMAH-SHELL PRODUCTS AND ACTIVITIES IN THE LIFE OF THE INDIAN NATION.

NO ENTRANCE FEE

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SECOND PRIZE OF Rs. 500
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50 OPEN PRIZES of Rs. 100 each. **100** OPEN PRIZES of Rs. 50 each.

OIL IN INDIA. No business in India touches the life of the people so closely as the Burmah Shell. The Indian village lamp is the world's great kerosene burner. The kerosene tin, refashioned into a thousand shapes, is the universal domestic utensil. New roads and air-services are making petrol and lubricating oils a vital factor in everyday life. It is these things which the Burmah-Shell marketing organisation brings within reach of every Indian, be he prince or ryot.

KEROSENE, or paraffin, is distributed in many picturesque ways. The town hawker cleaning his client's lamp in the door-way of a poor house; the dealer dispensing oil in the bazaar, his shop stacked with hurricane lanterns and the little red lamps with glass chimneys manufactured by Burmah-Shell; the train of carts wending their way from the station to the village, with the kerosene tins glinting in the sun; all these are subjects which will appeal to a photographer with an eye for the picturesque. In addition, kerosene is used in all kinds of cooking stoves and also in the agricultural engines which drive chaff-cutters, grinders and irrigation pumps. The latter, beneath the spreading trees which surround every well, with stately moving women coming to draw water, form some of the most beautiful pictures that India can offer.

BURMAH-SHELL TINS are manufactured in the four main ports of India, from materials supplied by the Tin Plate works of Jamshedpur. In town and village alike they form, once empty, the retailer's staple container. Observe the shop front of a small grocer. In one corner squats the owner, a philosophical figure, seemingly indifferent to the advent of customers. Before him, ranged in tins that have been converted into lidded canisters, or bisected into shallow troughs, rice, biscuits, pulse, sweets, jam and even milk are offered to the public gaze. Inside the neighbouring houses, the cooking utensils have been fashioned out of kerosene tins, and possibly even the lamps. The barber's water-heater is of the same material. Burmah-Shell tins may be recognised by the brand-marks described in the list below.

PETROL. The aeroplane in the sky, the car on the road, the village bus, all depend for their motive power on Burmah-Shell. Besides the red and green petrol cans, there are petrol pumps by the roadsides both in town and country. Refuelling plants for aeroplanes, in the form of underground tanks, have been, or are being, installed at Karachi, Jodhpur, Delhi, Allahabad, Gaya and Calcutta, to serve both the numerous flying clubs that have lately sprung into existence and the new trans-India line. Aerial and road transport alike offer opportunities for the photographer.

SHELL AND B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS are employed in the same engines, and under the same circumstances, as Shell and B. O. C. Petrol.

THE SUBSIDIARY PRODUCTS OF OIL are numerous. Of chief importance is fuel oil, which is largely used for the creation of power in districts where coal is scarce. The electric power, for example, employed in the construction and future operation of the Sukkur Barrage, is produced by means of Burmah-Shell fuel oil. Similarly it is largely used in the Bombay cotton mills, whose interiors offer splendid opportunities for those photographers who appreciate the beauty of machinery on a big scale. Other subsidiary products are batching oil, employed in the Calcutta jute mills, candles, numerous kinds of asphalt for road-making, various heavy lubricants for large engines, and "Pesterine" which is used for spraying tanks, in order to destroy the malaria-bearing mosquito.

Intending competitors are strongly advised to pay some attention to the series of Burmah-Shell Bulletins which will be appearing daily till the 24th of April, on Editorial page of this paper. These Bulletins illustrate in detail every department of Burmah-Shell's work for India.

BURMAH-SHELL BRANDS

Kerosene or Paraffin. The four superior brands are SHELL PENNANT, WATERLILY, and FIREFLY. These are sold in units of two four-gallon tins enclosed in wooden boxes. Marks appear on the latter.
White oils are LION, CROSS ANCHOR, HORSE, CHUCKKER, BOTTLE, RISING SUN, DEER and SWASTIKA. These with the exception of LION, have devices illustrating their names stamped on the sides of their tins. The CHUCKKER mark is a cart-wheel.
Red oils are SWAN, VICTORIA and OWL, whose marks also appear on their tins. VICTORIA is known as "RANI", and is denoted by a crowned head of Queen Victoria.
PETROL. Burmah-Shell markets two brands of petrol. SHELL is sold in red cans, embossed with a fan-shaped shell on top; B. O. C. in green, with "B. O. C." embossed at the side.
SHELL petrol-pumps are red, surmounted by a white globe, across which the word "SHELL" is written in red, B. O. C. pumps are green, with "B. O. C." written on the them in white.
LUBRICATING OILS. SHELL MOTOR OIL has a yellow tin blazoned with a scarlet shell. B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, which are of various grades, have white tins, with "B. O. C." written on them in black.
OTHER PRODUCTS marketed by Burmah-Shell, though too numerous to mention are easily distinguished by the Company's name and marks.

THE PHOTOGRAPHS

The only definite condition attaching to the subjects depicted is that they shall illustrate, directly or indirectly, the benefits accruing to some department of Indian life through Burmah-Shell products and activities. Each photograph hould aim at telling some kind of a story, in which oi is the central feature.

The winning photographs will be selected for their artistic va ue, for their capacity to reproduce well, and above all or their ability to convey, at a ca ual glance something of what Burmah-Shell is doing for the country. There will therefore be three judges: the first a well-known Indian artist in the person of Mr. Mukul Dey, Principal of the Government School of Arts in Calcutta; the second a photographic expert; and the third a Burmah-Shel assistant.

The names and the address s of the prize-winners will be published in the "Statesman" and the "Basumati" (Calcutta), The "Times of India" and the "Bombay Samachar" (Bombay), The "Hindu" (Madras) and the "Daily Gazette" (Karach). A selection of the winning photographs will appear n the "Times of India" Illustrate Weekly.

While no particular preference will be given to those photog aphs in which the actual marks of Burmah-Shell brands appear, it is importan that competitors should avoid the accidental inclusion of the brand-marks of other companies. A list is given of Burmah-Shell brands and their distinguishing features.

CONDITIONS.

1. All photographs submitted, and the copyright thereof, shall become the absolute property of the Burmah-Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Company of India, to publish or otherwise use as they think fit. Competitors must be prepared to submit negatives if requested.

2. Except that photographs must not be smaller than 3 inches by 2 inches, no preference will be given to size. The competition offers a reasonable prospect of success to owners of small cameras.

3. The competition will be open to all residents in India proper, employees of Burmah-Shell excepted. Residents o Burma and Ceylon are necessari y excluded, since the Burmah-Shell organisation does not extend to those places.

4. Entries should be addressed to The Competition Secretary, c|o Burmah-Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Company of India, Post Box No. 360, Calcutta and must reach the Burmah-Shell offices in Calcutta not later than the evening of April 30th, 1930.

5. Competitors, must fill i the attached coupon, and must paste it, or another like it, (handwritten or typewritten) o the back of each photograph entered. Each competitor may submit as many photograph as he or she wishes. All entries should be printed on glossy paper.

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I hereby certify that the attached photograph was taken by me and that I now surrender its copyright to Messrs. Burmah-Shell.

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Imposition Of Silver Duty.

M. L. A.s' STERN OPPOSITION.

Sir G. Schuster's Defence.

"GOVT. HAVE NO OTHER OBJECT EXCEPT PUBLIC INTEREST.

NEW DELHI, March 22.

The Assembly rejected by fifty-six votes to forty-nine Fazal Rahimtoolah's amendment to delete silver duty. Sir George Schuster made a moving appeal to the House not to impair the fabric of his proposals. The Government benches cheered the result.

NEW DELHI, March 22.

Mr. George Mitchell was sworn in. when the Assembly met today.

RANGOON DISTURBANCES.

Pandit Malaviya was again not in his seat when called upon to put the question about Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel.

After question time Mr. Jehangir moved his adjournment motion (mentioned yesterday) and said that the attack by the police on the crowd and the singling out of public men were not "sub-judice" and could be the subject of a motion.

President: Government perhaps contends that the police acted in self-defence. The matter is the subject of investigation.

BRUTE FORCE.

Mr. Munshi did not agree and said that in any case the use of troops raised an important point for discussion, as the use of troops was a wanton display of brute force against a non-violent crowd.

Sir James Crerar objected to the motion. Firstly because the action taken was primarily the concern of Local Authority with which the Government of India were not concerned. Therefore, no fruitful discussion could take place.

President: The Chair is not concerned with that.

Sir James said secondly three persons had been arrested thus involving a question which would be sub judice.

President: What about the use of troops in quelling the disturbance?

NOT HIS CONCERN.

Sir James: The reports I have received from the local Government make no reference whatever to the use of troops. The matter was dealt with solely by the police, but even if troops had been required or used the matter was still under the law definitely within the cognizance and discretion of the Local Government and did not raise a question of policy with which the Government of India were concerned.

President: Will the Home Member get information, regarding the use of troops?

Sir James: I will.

DISCUSSION POSTPONED.

The President postponed the matter till Monday for two reasons, firstly he wished to finish the amendments to the Finance Bill to-day, which was very urgent, secondly before deciding the question he wished to know whether troops were called out and whether they were used.—A. P.

The following were declared elected to the Standing Haj Committee:—Fazal Rahimtoola, Chaudhiri Mahomed Ismail, Mahomed Ismail Haji Abdullah Harron, Murtaza Sahib and Raja Ghaznafarali.

SILVER DUTY.

The House resumed the discussion of the Finance Bill and took up consideration of the amendment of Mr. Fazal Rahimtoola against the imposition of the silver duty.

Pandit Kunzru, supporting the amendment, said Government had recently appointed a Retrenchment Officer and were exploring the avenues of economy. Under those circumstances it was best to leave the Finance Member with a small deficit in order that he might curtail expenditure in other departments to effec economy. The speaker did not think that the imposition of the duty would stabilize prices of silver which governed the international market. The only effect would be that Indian masses would have to pay higher prices for silver to the extent of the duty.

SIR P. THAKURDAS SUPPORTS AMENDMENT.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, supporting the amendment, discussed the whole question from the point of view of whether the proposal was desirable and whether it would achieve the object of a further prevention of the depreciation of silver. As regards the desirability of imposition of the duty he said the best methods would have been to call a conference of representatives of silver-producing interests with a view to regulating the marketing of silver. But, as according to the Finance Member it was not feasible, he would only discuss the question whether the proposal would prevent a further depreciation of silver. He admitted that the proposal before the House was more thorough than was some years ago as most of the objections had been met by the Government by imposing an excise duty on locally produced silver and by the proposal to refund the duty on exports. But he did not see how Government were going to deal with the export and import of silver through Indian borders which was bound to result in considerable leakage of revenues.

Proceeding, the speaker said if silver was to be dethroned from the exalted position of store values, and was to remain a mere commodity in future what other substitute was there for the masses to invest their savings in. He acknowledged the efforts of the Finance Member to provide greater facilities for banking in the country; but till that was done, he asked how were poor people going to do their banking and invest their money. Gold, he said, was the only possible substitute; but the old established custom and the higher values which were much beyond the reach of the poor people stood in the way. On that ground he said it was not desirable to tax silver which would be taxing the saving of the poor masses of India.

Mr. Chetty also supported the amendment and felt that the duty was not desirable till Government had definitely announced their intention of adopting the gold standard. He opposed the duty if it was only for the purpose of showing a surplus budget and improving India's credit.

Continuing, Mr. Chetty said that the whole policy of Government regarding silver did not encourage the belief among the masses that Government did not treat it as precious metal.

SIR G. SCHUSTER REPLIES.

Sir George Schuster replied at length. He said Pandit Kunzru had suggested that he might close the year with a deficit. Sir George assured the House that the surplus of 70 lakhs he wanted was not a real surplus; but was in the nature of insurance against various elements of uncertainty. Every penny he wanted represented the actual need of the situation and not the possibility for the future. Their estimates were not underworked but might turn out to be pessimistic. Dealing with the question of silver, Sir George said the were no attempting permanently to maintain the internal value but by a measure of moderation which alone was possible to improve the value of investments of the masses in India. Bombay had shown that their measures had already had the desired effect.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas: Only temporary.

Sir George Schuster said they merely invited the world to consider the combination of silver-producing interests, but would not deceive the House by suggesting that such arrangement was likely to be effective. Sir George Schuster assured Sir Purshottamdas that the question of imports and exports of silver through frontiers was being considered.

Sir Purshottamdas: Will the Government carry this measure through without anticipating and providing for that difficulty. Twenty per cent difference is a great temptation.

"I PROMISE EFFECTIVE MEASURES"

Sir George Schuster: The Bill has not yet been passed. The matter will be dealt with in a businesslike way. Various frontiers present varying problems. I promise effective measures.

Continuing Sir George Schuster said that the situation was different from 1921. He looked upon the present duty as greatly improving the value of the existing savings though it imposed obstacles upon the poor man investing more money in silver. Sir Purshottamdas had referred to an alternative form of precious metal investment; but the problem was how to divert savings from precious metal to a productive employment. The Post Office Savings Certificates were one form of investment and a great deal still could be done by lowering their denominations to make them popular among the masses. Turning to Mr. Chetty's remarks, Sir George Schuster said Mr. Chetty was probably right in saying that the speaker's main object was to improve the credit of the country and the improvement of the value of the masses' investment was subsidiary. But Mr. Chetty on the other hand had accused Government with keeping 100 crores of silver paper currency reserve, thus keeping more silver than it needed. There were other critics who wished Government to remedy the situation by measures other than the sale of silver.

PUBLIC INTEREST, OBJECT OF GOVERNMENT.

Sir George Schuster said he would be prepared to give full weight to unofficial representatives in the country and associations discussing the matter with him: but they must not loose sight of the fact that Government had silver in excess of its requirements and India was one of the largest consuming markets for silver. Now they were told India should be self-supporting in the matter of salt and other industries. He was, therefore, surprised that when the Government was trying to sell silver in its own market which should have been welcomed, it was being criticised by some. He emphasised that Government had no other object except public interest and their policy had been justified by the results. Turning to the argument that though silver had been sold, gold securities had not increased, Sir George Schuster admitted that the sales mostly went to the finance of the Secretary of State; but maintained, whether they liked this policy or not, the fact was that forty millions of capital expenditure was financed without a corresponding sterling borrowing, and all this came mostly out of the proceeds of sale of silver. Thus silver had been sold at good price and to-day its proceeds were taken in the form of locomotives and rails earning good interest. Therefore, there had been no deterioration in the economic position of the country, rather the economic position had been strengthened. All they could argue was that possibly paper currency reserved had been weakened.

Sir George Schuster next declared he could not give any pledge that hereafter there would be no sales of silver or there would be no sales below a certain price level. Such undertaking would be dangerous; but the past conduct would show that Government whenever they sold silver did so with discretion and it gave him the right to ask for public confidence as to the Government policy in this matter.

"GREAT NEED FOR THESE MEASURES".

Continuing Sir George Schuster pleaded there was great necessity for these financial measures. He would want money for redeeming a number of pledges he had given for a reduction of duties. For instance, the proposed reduction of the export duty on rice was not possible without further revenue and the incometax reform to which he stood committed for allowing losses of one year to be carried to another year could not be carried without funds, because it would involve a substantial loss. Then again they were being urged to devote the whole of the sugar duty proceeds for the sugar industry. Moreover though every penny he wanted he needed immediately there was the important question of having funds to inaugurate reforms. He did not wish to be drawn into a constitutional discussion as to how the difficulty of the question of distributing the central agency funds to provinces would be settled by the Simon Commission's Report. He assured the House that his pledge about retrenchment would be fulfilled and asked the House to show any single promise he had made which he did not carry out. Sir George Schuster mentioned that Government of India Securities in London had improved from 58 on 1st March to 67 1-2 against British Government Securities improvement from 75 1-4 to 77 1-2. (Cheers).

Sir George Schuster, continuing, said that this was due to strong financial proposals in the budget. He warned the House against conveying the impression that they were not out to take every possible step to maintain their financial position. Concluding, he appealed to the House to trust his judgment and take advantage of the tide and lay a foundation for an advance on constructive lines which the country so much needed.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

Fazal Rahimtoolah's amendment was rejected by 56 against 49 votes amidst official cheers.

COTTON GOODS DUTY.

Mr. S C. Dutt next moved an amendment which sought retention of eleven per cent duty on cotton goods instead of fifteen now proposed. Mr. Dutt felt that cotton goods were necessaries of life and should not be taxed.

Mr. Amarnath Dutt, as a free trader, supported the amendment and wanted abolition of all protective duties. In India, he said, where people went about half clad it should be the endeavour of Government to have as cheap cloth as possible.

The House rejected the amendment.

EXPORT DUTY ON RICE.

Mr. Nilkant Das next moved for the abolition of export duty on rice on the ground that food stuffs should not be taxed.

Mr. Neogy hesitated to support the drastic amendment although he had great sympathy with it. He held that the Finance Member was justified in saying that through falling prices Indian producer would be affected, but the speaker felt that the present depression in the rice trade was not solely due to bumper crops in Burma, but also to foreign imports, bumper crops in Siam and Indo-China and the loss of European markets due to cultivation of rice in Italy and the United States. As a matter of fac rice was dumped into India when Indian prices were very low. Over and above this, Japan had imposed an embargo on Burma rice, due to bumper crops in that country. Mr. Neogy urged that Government should come out with constructive proposals and have rice grading and marketing boards in order to improve the quality and ensure foreign markets. Mr. Neogy also stressed the need for regulating the export and import of foodstuffs in order to maintain the minimum quantity for human needs.

RUIN STARES BENGAL.

Mr. Amarnath Dutt felt that unless Government came to the rescue of cultivation of rice, ruination stared the people of Bengal in the face.

Sir George Rainy in replying said that the question of setting up a Rice Grading and Marketing Board was in the mind of the Government; but he felt that the quality of rice could be improved through the imposition of a small cess. Sir George Rainy did not question the importance of regulating the export and import of foodstuffs; but said that in normal conditions, specially of transport, Government did not foresee any difficulty.

The amendment was lost by 44 votes to 16.

Mr Amarnath Dutt and Mr. S. C. Dutt next pleaded for reversion to old postage rates but both amendments were rejected after Sir B. N. Mitra had explained to the House that his policy had been to make the Department self-supporting and not to run on lines of charity. Further in the interests of efficiency service conditions, specially of lower staff, had to be improved resulting in extra expenditure. And lastly the policy of extension of postal facilities had been carried on faithfully during the last five years. The effect of the amendment would be a loss of seventy lakhs to Government.

Mr. Aney next moved for quarter anna postcard and was supported by Mr. Bhargoa and Mr. Amarnath Dutt. Sir B. N. Mitra said that the amendment would make Government lose ninety lakhs. He assured the house that some day they would revert to pice postcard. (Voice: When?) He replied that even the British Labour Government had not been able to revert to previous postage rates.

The amendment was put and was negatived by 51 votes against 33.

INCOMTAX AND SUPERTAX.

The House devoted an hour and a half to and disposed of all amendments relating to incometax and supertax. An amendment relating to the principle of carrying over profits and losses for three years for purposes of Assessing Income tax elicited the statement from Sir George Schuster that he had already issued instructions calling for statistics and as soon as the finances of the country permitted he would carry out the reform. Thereafter the House adopted Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas amendment for a 38 percent 'ad-valorem' duty on silver ware and silver thread, without debate. All the amendments having been disposed of, the President suggested that the third reading might be finished.

Mr. Chetty:—Yes, Yes.

Pandit Kunzru:—This is the fag end of the day, Sir.

It being 7/30, Mr. Patel thereupon adjourned the House till Monday.

SILVER THREAD AND WARES.

The Assembly rose at 7/30 after disposing of all amendments.

The House adopted without debate Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdass amendment imposing thirty-eight per cent "ad valorem" duty on silver thread and silver wares. This was the only amendment carried. (Its text was sent four days ago.)

Mr. Patel suggested that the House might finish the third reading also but as the members were feeling tired they desired adjournment till Monday.—A. P.

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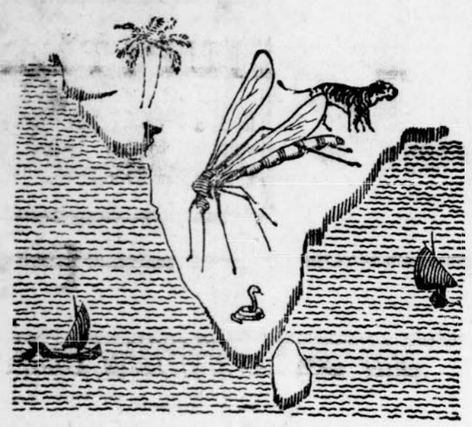

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And thus protect them against many serious tooth and gum disorders

RUN your tongue across your teeth and you will feel a film. This film, in the light of recent dental findings, is a menace to pretty teeth and healthy gums.

Film absorbs stains and turns white teeth dull, "off color." It is the chief cause of the commoner tooth and gum disorders. It clings to teeth and stays. Germs by the millions breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea

Film must be removed each day. So dentists urge the special film-removing dentifrice called Pepsodent.

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Prof. Indra Arrested.

SEQUEL TO ADDRESSING MEETING ON INDEPENDENCE DAY.

TRIAL BEGINS ON TUESDAY.

NEW DELHI, March 22.

Professor Indra and Sjt. Narayandas a bookseller were arrested on charge of sedition. The former applied for bail but he declined to give an undertaking not to make speeches or carry on propaganda in the course of his trial. Accordingly he was sent to the judicial lock up. His trial begins on 25th.

Sjt. Narayandas refused to defend himself and was sent to the judicial lockup. He will be tried on 27th March.

Charges made against Indra include a speech he made as President of a Public meeting on the Independence Day (26th January) demonstrations in Delhi.—A. P.

ASSEMBLY'S LIFE TO BE EXTENDED UPTO MARCH NEXT?

Representation To Viceroy.

NEW DELHI, March 22.

Confirmation is available that there is a largely signed representation to the Viceroy promoted among the members of the Assembly urging the extension of the life of the Assembly on the ground of the present political situation and also on the ground that in view of the convening of the Round Table Conference, it is more necessary to obtain the verdict of the electors on the labours of that Conference than on the report of the Simon Commission which is relegated to the status of one of the several documents to be considered. Some of the newly elected members, it is stated, have also pointed out that they have only recently faced their electorates as a result of the resignations caused by the Congress decision.

There is an unconfirmed report in the lobby that the Viceroy has consented to the extension of the life of the Assembly till March next so that the elections may be held after the next Budget session.

Enquiries by the Free Press of India, however, elicit that it is unlikely that any decision would be taken until after the Viceroy has received the report of the Simon Commissioners. If the Simon Commissioners formulate concrete proposals, His Excellency would then possibly adhere to his original decision as the presumption would then be that Simon proposals would be important proposals demanding consideration at the Round Table Conference.—Free Press.

INTERNATIONAL CRIME.

Europe's Efforts At Suppression.

AMERICAN REPUBLICS' SUPPORT.

LONDON, March 23.

It is stated that the majority of European Nations, the United States, the argentine and several other South American Republics have expressed willingness to join the scheme for coping with international crime. It is now proposed that a mobile force of detectives should continually travel on various routes.—Reuter.

A London message of 26th February stated:—

"Plans are nearing completion whereby picked detectives from London Paris and Berlin will cooperate in an allied police organisation which is being developed to fight against the operations of international criminals particularly drug smugglers and those engaged in the white slave traffic."

MADRAS COUNCIL & SIMON REPORT.

—:o:—

Motion For Holding Meeting After Publication Rejected.

MADRAS, March 21.

That the Madras Legislature, which, as at present arranged, would be dissolved in June, should be given an opportunity, to record its verdict upon the recommendations of the Simon Commission on future constitutional changes, and that the next general elections to the Provincial Councils should be held as early as possible, were two important suggestions made in the course of an interesting debate raised in the Madras Legislative Council this afternoon, by Dewan Bahadur Munuswami Naidu, Leader of the Opposition, by means of a motion for a token cut in the demand under the head "General Administration."

Replying to the debate, Sir Mahomed Usman, on behalf of the Government, stated that the question would be considered if it was pressed by the members of the House after the publication of the report of the Simon Commission. The Home Member assured the House that the Government would place before the Governor the various suggestions made in the course of the debate.

Mr. Munuswami Naidu thereupon withdrew his motion.

Mr. Dorairaja, who had tabled a motion for discussing the necessity of holding a meeting of the Council after the publication of the report of the Simon Commission, pressed it to a division, with the result that it was defeated by 16 votes to 33.—A. P.

M. Briand To Return To London.

—:o:—

LONDON, March 23.

Paris.—It is announced that M. Briand will return to London as soon as Parliamentary obligation permit, probably in the course of the ensuing week.—Reuter.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT CENSURED.

—:o:—

Prosecutions For Trivial Political Offences.

FOR "STRIKING TERROR?"

CALCUTTA, March 22.

The policy followed by the Bengal Government in launching prosecutions for political offences was outlined by the Home Member, Mr. A. Moberley, to-day in connection with the motion of of Mr. A. K. Fazul Huq, who by a motion for a token cut of one rupee, drew the attention of the House" to the popular discontent at the Government's policy in attituting prosecutions for even trivial political offences." He remarked that a large sum of money was spent on fees to Counsel which might be otherwise profitably utilised.

The Home Member assured the House that the Government took action after a good deal of care and discrimination. The case now before the Special Tribunal at Alipore was perhaps the most important political case that had come before the Courts for several years. It was not the Government's desire to strike terror but what they desired was that the law should be observed and that law prohibited people from bringing the Government into hatred. The Government were bound to protest if they were attacked in a way which amounted to this, that they must be ended by revolution

The motion for a cut was carried amidst non-official applause by 59 votes to 38 —A. P.

ADDRESSES TO MUSLIM PATRIOTS

—:o:—

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER'S INTERFERENCE.

LAHORE, March 22.

Explanations have been called for by the Deputy Commissioner, Muzaffargarh, along with the connected records from the members of the Town Council of Muzaffargarh for having presented welcome addresses to Maulana Zafarali Khan and Ataullah Shah Bokhari, Congress leaders.—Free Press

G. M. C.'S BAN.

Madras Council's Protest.

MADRAS, March 22.

Mr. Siva Rao, M.L.C., has tabled a motion for a cut in the demand under "Medical Establishments" to discuss the serious situation created by the action of the Executive Committee of the General Medical Council in refusing to continue recognition of Indian medical degrees, including those of the Madras University, and to consider the desirability of stopping all recruitment of medical men in Britain for service in the Presidency until the Committee changes its attitude—A. P.

SEN GUPTA SEDITION CASE

—:o:—

(Continued from page 12).

last quarter of what he had to say, he again clearly overstepped the latitude permitted by the explanation 2. Sen Gupta has accordingly been charged with that passage also. Sen Gupta has refused to plead to these charges or to rebut them. He is therefore found guilty under Section 124 I.P.C. My judgment indicates already what sort of a case this is. I cannot in all circumstances, call it a serious case. Sen Gupta did not advocate violence. Taking a liberal view, the speeches as a whole were not beyond reasonable doubt, made with seditious intention. In this connection it is important to give due weight to the fact that his reply to the public address of welcome on the 18th when he made his first longest and most important speech, was unobjectionable. If he had only continued in that strain to argue the merits and demerits of separation all would have been well for him. Unfortunately in the two later speeches, while still discussing the burning topic, he allowed in places his tongue to run away with him. It may be added that in his final speech the offence committed had a minimum of repercussions. For it is fairly certain that the audience in Fytche Square did not understand what was said and the account given in the next day in the Rangoon Daily News excluded the more vituperative words and watered down the rest. It may be said therefore that practically all of the second passage charged disappeared into thin air. Sen Gupta has here, therefore, been shown to have made very fruitless attempt in the first passage with which he has been charged though falling within the purview of law, is not extreme. I am bound to admit not very far over line, going by the standard of these days. The fact that Sen Gupta was unwell may also be taken into consideration. It is not known whether blood pressure predisposes to sedition. But it will induce invitation and in the heat of the speech, on a favourite subject by the rising irritation, may help to overcome prudence. Sen Gupta has now been in custody for a week. I think the ends of justice will sufficiently be met by a sentence of ten days' simple imprisonment on each charge, the sentences to run concurrently.—Free Press.

"INJUDICIOUS AND UNWISE."

—:o:—

Prosecution Of Mr. Sen-Gupta.

RANGOON, Mar. 22.

Commenting on Sen Gupta's conviction, the "Rangoon Daily News" says:—

After carefully going through all the evidence which the prosecution had been able to marshall against Sen Gupta, we still remain unconvinced as to the guilt of the accused and the Magistrate in fairness should have refrained from passing even a nominal sentence of ten days. The paper blames the Burma Government for its prosecution of Sen Gupta and characterises the action as injudicious and unwise. It adds: the unwisdom of the whole action must have been brought home to the Government ere now. The deplorable incident which followed in the wake of the Prosecution constitute the strongest condemnation of the Government action. There is a deep resentment felt by the people against the unwarranted Police attacks and those of hooligans on a set of unarmed and peaceful citizens."

The paper concludes:—Sen Gupta will come out of Rangoon jail ten days hence with a brighter halo of martyrdom around him than what he has already earned for himself in virtue of his numerous sufferings and sacrifices in the cause of his country. His presence in Burma will be a source of inspiration and encouragement to his fellow men both here and in India".Free Press.

COMPLAINTS OF INDISCRIMINATE ASSAULTS.

Councillors' Protests To Home Member & Police Commissioner

RANGOON, Mar. 21.

Arising from the clash between the police and a crowd on Wednesday, three men have so far been sent up for trial on charges of causing breach of peace and assaulting public servants while on duty. All have been remanded in custody.

U Ba Pe, M.L.C., Managing Director of the "Sun Press" and a nationalist leader has addressed a letter to the Commissioner of Police complaining of highhandedness on the part of the police and indiscriminate assaults by them, who, he alleges, entered private premises Some Indian policemen and European Sergeants he says actually entered the 'Sun Press', and assaulted a foreman, a compositor and a durwan while at work. A copy of the letter has been forwarded to the Home Member.

Mr. E. P. Pillay, another Councillor, has addressed to the Home Member a letter asking for a searching enquiry into the causes of the riots.—A. P.

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WORLI MOTOR TRAGEDY.

—:o:—

Jury's Verdict.

The coroner concluded on Saturday inquest touching the death of Ramrao S. Ovalkar (36) who was knocked down by a motor car driven by Mr. Kavasji Manekji Katrak on the 13th instant. The evidence showed that Mr. Katra was driving his car along Worli towards Mahaluxmi when the deceased was knocked down and thrown off some feet away. The car then dashed against a tree and turned turtle. Ovalkar died on the spot. The jury returned a verdict of death due to fracture of the skull, the deceased having been run over by a car driven by the suspect at a terrific speed over which he lost control.

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BOMBAY, MONDAY, MARCH 24, 1930.

THE GREAT MARCH.

Second Day's Stirring Narrative.

"LIFE MAY BE GIVEN UP BUT NOT THE PLIGHTED WORD."

(By DR. HARIDAS MUZUMDAR, M.A., Ph. D.)

(Dr. Haridas Muzumdar who returned home after a ten years' stay in America and immediately after went to the Sabarmati Ashram to work with Gandhiji, gives below his impressions of the second day of the historic march.)

As at the Ashram we got up at 4 a.m. and held our congregational prayer at 4-20. Again as at the Ashram we had breakfast consisting of 'rab' and bread served to us at 5-15 a.m. (I miss the delicious whole wheat-bread that is served at the Ashram in lieu of the Indian bread to those who wish.) At 6 a.m. promptly the party was ready and began to march forth. I was helping one of the members of my team find his pair of sandals. We searched for the lost pair of sandals for over 20 minutes—to no avail. Finally, resigned to the loss of the sandals, my friend and I started forth to join the party. We began to walk fast, but were unable to overtake the party headed by our beloved captain. We were under the impression that the eleven-mile journey of the previous morning might have possibly fatigued him and that perhaps his pace would be slower this morning or that he might ride the bullock-cart or the pony in the rear. No, that was not to be. Hale and hearty as a young boy, the Mahatma kept on marching at a steadily fast pace. On the way we were overtaken by Mr. Pyarelal, Secretary to Gandhiji, who left Asiali about 5 minutes after we two did. I was pained to see the heavy load he was carrying: around one shoulder was slung his bedding and around the other was slung a satchel heavily loaded. He was requested to part with some of his heavy load, but he would not yield to our entreaties or persuasions. A highly intellectual young man, conspicuous for self-effacement, labouring under a heavy burden—such a non-violent soldier of freedom is a credit alike to India and to our "battalion".....On the way we passed by Jetalpur known for the Swaminarayan Temple, a spacious muddy tank and the ruins of the old Peshwa's fort. The sight of the crumbling ramparts of the fort brought back to my mind the story of the rise and fall of the Mahratta confederacy and the lessons to be learned from that story as described by Ranade. As I was musing over this historical episode two beautiful peacocks strutting majestically in all the glory of their plumage attracted my attention. During my ten years' sojourn in America I had seen peacocks on and off imprisoned in the Zoo (i.e., the Zoological Garden) but never roaming at will in the open spaces, hence the sight thrilled me a great deal.....The three of us reached Bareja, our next halting place, at 8-10 a.m., about 15 minutes after the main party had arrived there. As at Aslali we had our camp in the village Dharamshala.

We rested for a while and then attended the open air meeting addressed by the Mahatma. A square piece of Khaddar supported upon four poles served as a shade under which was raised a dais for Gandhiji to sit upon. The whole village turned out to have a 'darshan' of the Mahatma and to hear him. Despite the morning hours there were many women in the meeting. Hindus, Muslims, Christians, all were present—indeed, a European Salvation Army worker too.

AN OBJECTION ANSWERED.

In his address Bapuji expressed his regret at the lack of interest in Khaddar in the village and pointed out that the spinning-wheel was a stepping-stone to Swaraj. In the wake of the spinning-wheel follows Civil Disobedience. Referring to the objection that Khaddar 'saris' are coarse, he asked the women present if they would discard their mothers if they were fat. Sardar Vallabhbhai's imprisonment put a special obligation upon the people of Gujarat to enlist by the hundreds and thousands in the present struggle for freedom. Nor did he overlook the local problems of village life: he exhorted the people of Bareja to attend to sanitation, to develop mutual aid, to keep the pond in good condition, to preserve manure, to develop and maintain co-operation between all the communities—Hindus, Muslims, Christians,—to introduce the spinning-wheel in their school, to make good their claim of being cow-protectors by maintaining cows instead of buffaloes whose milk is not so nutritive as that of the cow. In conclusion, he appealed to the womenfolk to fulfil their sacred function of not only feeding menfolk but also of clothing them and added humorously, "Good men like me can cook and feed women as well as men."

The thing that struck me most and grieved me deeply was a sentence in the address presented to our captain by the leader of Bareja. Said the spokesman for Bareja: "In this fight which you have undertaken we wish you all success and we cherish the hope that you will return triumphant." Instead of assuring the Mahatma that the whole village of Bareja was behind him to a man in this great struggle, the spokesman of Bareja merely wished Gandhiji success—the willingness to enlist in Gandhiji's struggle was not expressed. A hundred such wishes for success are less important than one offer of enlistment. I do not want to give you any false impression: please do not understand me to mean that enlistments are not forthcoming with great enthusiasm. Names of volunteers for the Civil Disobedience campaign are being handed to Gandhiji right along.)

CROSSING OVER INTO KAIRA.

After lunch we all rested for an hour here as we would at the Ashram. The heat of the Indian sun being unbearable to me—my ten years' stay in America has accustomed me to a more temperate climate—I could not stir out until 4 p.m. We had supper at 5-10 and left Bareja at 6 for Navagaon, Kaira Jilla. There were rumours that in Kaira we would be arrested; perhaps I am a bad Satyagrahi because I was keen to know when we would cross the boundary line of Kaira District. Well, we did cross the line within less than an hour after our expedition left Bareja—and nothing happened. At 7-20 we arrived at the outskirts of Navagaon and switched off into an open field for our evening prayer. The whole village so to say turned out to greet us: the volunteers of the village had a most difficult time keeping the crowds off and protecting us from the onrush of darshan-seekers. Trees with green leaves at a distance, the Indian sky resplendent with the stars and the moon above, the wide expanse of fields below flooded by moonlight—against this background was seated a congregation of three thousand participating in the worship led by Punditji. At the end of the worship Gandhiji asked humorously if it was not all right for him to deliver his address there and then inasmuch as the whole

(Continued on Page 8.)

LEAGUE OF NATIONS DELEGATES

—:o:—

They Must Be All Indians.

SIR M. HABIBULLAH'S SUGGESTION.

NEW DELHI, March 22.

Interesting proposals are urged in the report of the the Habibullah Deputation to the last session of the League of Nations.

The report urges the appointment of a standing Advisory Committee of the Legislature to ensure that the instructions to the delegates are in accordance with public opinion. Referring to India's marked under-representation at the League Secretariat the report says that the League can fulfil its high moral mission most effectively only if its staff is not only international in outlook but also in 'personnel'.

MANY CHANGES.

The delegation says it knows of no delegation which attempts to play an important part in the work of the Assembly of the League with so many changes in its personnel as the Indian delegation. It suggests that no delegate should be appointed in future unless he is prepared, if called upon, to serve on at least two or three consecutive occasions. The report further suggests full delegates should ordinarily be all Indians and one or more of full or substitute delegates should be chosen from Indian Legislature.—A. P.

LONDON INDIA MAIL SERVICE.

—:o:—

Change In Route.

LONDON, March 21.

The time-table of the new London-India Airmail service which will in future fly via the Central instead of Southern Europe, is issued by the Imperial Airways. Mails will be flown across Central Europe to Uskub and from thence will be conveyed by night train to Salonika from where they will be flown to Alexandria in a single day. Thereafter they will follow the old route, via Bagdad and the Persian Gulf and will reach India seven days after leaving London —Reuter.

DELHI UNIVERSITY.

—:o:—

Viceroy On Programme Of Development.

HIS ADVICE TO STUDENTS.

NEW DELHI, Mar. 21.

H. E. the Viceroy delivered an address to-day on the occasion of the 8th convocation of the Delhi University. Dr Motisagar, Vice-Chancellor, advised students to stick to constitutional methods. He pleaded for Government decision on the Delhi University Enquiry Report.

The Viceroy hoped that Government would shortly formulate their conclusions and that these would assist the University and its Colleges to adopt a definite programme of development. His Excellency giving practical counsel to students said there was nothing unworthy in leaving unfinished a book that did not interest them. All books were not for all tempers, or for all times. They must train themselves to read in odd moments of leisure and endeavour constantly to appraise the value, according to their own standards of what they were reading. "The great thing is to read widely, think about what we read and so extend our range of thought and knowledge." —A. P.

PALESTINE RIOTS ECHO.

—:o:—

Five Arabs To Die.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR LONDON.

LONDON, March 21.

Jerusalem.—Five Arabs have been sentenced to death and three Arabs have been acquitted in respect of charges of murder arising from the Hebron riots of last year. The accused have been ordered to pay jointly a thousand sterling to the dependants of the murdered persons. These are the first death sentences in connection with the disorders at Hebron.

An Arab delegation headed by Kasem Pasha and including the Mayor of Jerusalem and the grand Mufti has left for London to present its case to Great Britain in connection with the publication of report of the Commission of Inquiry into the disorders in Palestine. A large crowd of Arabs bade enthusiastic farewell to the delegates.—Reuter.

SPEED UP THE MEERUT TRIAL.

Labour Rank And File Feel Uneasy.

"HERALD'S" ADVICE TO MR. BENN.

LONDON, March 21.

Considerable uneasiness persists to prevail in the Labour rank and file in regard to the prolongation of the Meerut "Conspiracy" Case trial. Expression is given to this feeling in the course of an editorial in the "Daily Herald" in the course of which the paper urges Mr. Wedgewood Benn to reconsider the whole question and to decide whether the situation has not arisen which demands his intervention though he had declared that he could not interfere with the course of justice. The paper also emphasises that it is only right that demands should be made that charges be made specific and trial be speeded up.—Free Press.

1,000 STUDENTS STRIKE IN MEERUT.

—:o:—

Demonstration In City And Cantonment.

MEERUT, March 22.

As a result of the suspension of a teacher of an Anglo-Vernacular School in Meerut Cantonment, a general sympathetic strike was declared by students of almost all schools in the city and cantonment, to-day. Students, numbering over 1,000, paraded the streets of the city and cantonment from early morning till the afternoon with the national flag and shouting the usual slogans.—A. P.

MEERUT TRIAL.

—:o:—

Re-Examination Of Witness Lasts Three Days.

MEERUT, March 21.

Examination and cross-examination by the Defence Counsel and the accused and re-examination by Mr. Khairat Nabi lasting 3 days, the evidence of prosecution witness, Abdul Hakim, concluded before lunch to-day.

Idris Mohamed Kazi a search witness, was cross-examined by accused Mitra and the Court rose after lunch.

The Court adjourned till tomorrow.—A. P.

DISCONTINUE HUNGER STRIKE.

—:o:—

Bhagat Singh's Wire To Kakori Prisoners.

LAHORE, March 22.

On a request from Bhagat Singh, the Special Magistrate trying the alleged Lahore Conspiracy Case agreed to despatch the following telegraphic request to the four Kakori prisoners in the Bareilly Jail asking them to discontinue their hunger-strike:—

"Greatly alarmed, pained learn your precarious condition. We apprehend our last telegram has not reached you. We earnestly request you terminate your struggle in view of the latest Government communique regarding classification of prisoners. As for enforcements new rules, let us all wait together."—Free Press.

PUNJAB COUNCIL.

—:o:—

LAHORE, March 21.

(Delayed in transmission.)

The Punjab Council concluded to-day the Budget session. Discussion was proceeding on sixteenth demand when the guillotine fell and the remaining twenty-five grants were voted.

The House was thereafter adjourned 'sine die'.

H. E. the Governor and H. E. the Governor-General having given their assents, the Punjab Regulation of Accounts (Money-lenders) Act has been promulgated.—A. P.

REMEMBER 31 COMRADES IN MEERUT JAIL.

Defence Committee Secretary Appeals For Funds.

Kedar Gupte, Secretary, Meerut Defence Committee, has sent the following for publication:—

It seems the unusual prolongation of the Meerut "Conspiracy" Case has made the public in general quite indifferent. Many have lost interest to a great extent owing to one or other reason. I have, therefore, to request one and all sympathisers and well-wishers of the thirty-one comrades in Meerut jail and their stranded families outside. Let them examine the grave and serious circumstances in which the Meerut under-trials and their families are placed.

The generosity of the general public swims before my eyes and encourages me fervently to appeal to the people of India and abroad to thrust their helping hands into their pockets and contribute their might towards the Meerut Defence Fund every month regularly till the end of this trial.

Those who do not honestly believe in putting up defence of any sort, should kindly donate not for the defence of the Meerut under-trials but for the relief of the practically starving families of the accused. I request each and every one to rally round for a common cause fighting against the repressive policy of the Government, and assisting us in general.

SMALL DONATIONS GRATEFULY ACKNOWLEDGED

So genuinely touched was I by the goodness of those sympathetic hearts, whose generous hands voluntarily remitted some money towards the Meerut Defence Fund. I received three money orders for and on behalf of the accused and their Committee, since my return from Bombay. One from "Amritsari Naujwans' through Kirpal Singh and Pannalal for Rs. 8 only on the 12th March 1930, and two on the 20th March 1930, one of Rs. 11 only from Jai Pankhan of the Mukand Ram Works, Lahore, and other for Rs. 7/4/0 only from Umichand. In all I received a sum of Rs. 26/4/0 only.

Donations should kindly be forwarded to Kedar Gupte, Secretary, Defence Committee, Mangat Rai's Bunglow, Meerut, U. P.

Madras.—It is understood the Madras Government propose creating three special posts in the Madras Medical Department for professional work on a salary of Rs. 1500 to 2000 for which recruitment is to be made in England, selection being left to the discretion of the High Commissioner.—Free Press.

SEN GUPTA SEDITION CASE.

Speech As A Whole Does Not Offend Law.

STILL MAGISTRATE CONVICTS HIM!

RANGOON, Mar. 22.

In the course of his judgment in Mr. Sen Gupta's Case, the District Magistrate said:

"The case was conducted by the Government Advocate, the prosecution evidence consisting solely of proved transcripts of speeches. Mr. Sen Gupta was not represented by Counsel nor did he himself attempt to cross-examine. In fact, he announced his intention of taking no part in the proceedings. This throws a heavy burden on me. I regarded as my bounden duty to see that all relevant facts to Mr. Sen Gupta's visit and to circumstances attending on them and making of the two speeches were put in evidence. I therefore desired that not only the two speeches complained of should be filed, but that a preliminary speech of Mr. Sen Gupta's should also go in together with all the speeches made by those who assisted him in this meeting; addresses of welcome he received with certain other evidence relating to the genesis of his visit. His speeches were made in the presence and with the concurrence of a number of prominent gentlemen well-known as public figures in Rangoon life, men who had never at any time been accused of overstepping the law of sedition. I decided to call certain of them so that every relevant fact may be available. Though sorely handicapped by the circumstance that Mr. Sen Gupta was not prepared to assist me in person or by counsel, I have done my best in this way to supplement the meagre fare provided for me by the prosecution. It is alleged that by the two speeches specified above, Mr. Sen Gupta attempted to excite disaffection towards the Government.

NO INCITEMENT TO VIOLENCE.

It is not alleged, be it said at once that he advocated violence or even that violence was likely to result from his words. He attempted only to excite disaffection, hatred or contempt. It is not alleged that he succeeded in exciting any of those emotions. Indeed, it is, I gather, conceded that he did not. The allegation is simply that he tried to. It is argued that such was the purpose of these speeches. His main intent in making the speeches, it was true, was connected in the form of an argument that Burmans should join the Indian National Congress and forsake the policy of separation but in fact, they contained no serious argument against the policy of separation and for the Congress programme and were nothing but a string of alcusations against the Government calculated to discredit it and bring it into hatred. This clearly showed his intent. It was proved that he might not have intended to attempt to excite disaffection among the audiences he actually addressed as the bulk of his hearers either did not understand the language in which he spoke to them, namely, English or may have been too juvenile or too far away to have followed his argument. But it is alleged that he counted upon the fact that the Press reports of his speeches would cause disaffection.

THE TWO WAYS

There are two ways of ascertaining a man's intention in such a connection as the present. Speeches themselves may be taken, alleged seditious passages in them may be examined and their meaning determined. A man can be presumed to mean what he says if what he says is clearly calculated to cause disaffection. He may be held to have meant to cause disaffection. The second way is to examine all the attendant circumstances, the time, the place and the audience and any other facts which are relevant as throwing light on the speeches. The Government Advocate preferred to confine himself to the first way but as explained, I considered it proper to obtain such other evidence as I could. I propose to set out all the circumstances of Mr. Sen Gupta's visit to Burmah and in the light of that information to approach the speeches with a view to elucidation of Mr. Sen Gupta's intention.

QUESTION OF SEPARATION.

On the 18th February a public address was presented to Sen Gupta at Fytche Square. In it Sen Gupta was saluted as a great politician, leader and head of the Bengal Congress and lieutenant of Mahatma Gandhi. His political programme was indicated by those words. His co-operation was requested. It was in this perfectly normal atmosphere of public reception to an important political personage that Sen Gupta rose to speak. After the usual polite introduction he said that as he had been welcomed in the oddess as a political leader, he took it that they expected him to speak about politics. His politics were the Congress and he was opposed to the separation of Burma from India. He then launched out in that subject. It was the topic his hearers wanted him to speak about at the moment. There is not the slightest doubt that the body of gentlemen who induced Sen Gupta to land and who arranged a welcome for him desired above all things that he should express himself strongly against the separation. The majority of people who had interested themselves in his visit did not want separation. That policy had been gaining ground rapidly in Burma. It had actually become part of the Government's policy Sen Gupta's visit may be said to have been arranged as a counterblast to that declaration of policy by the Local Government. He sets himself to criticise the Local Government not as an established Government, but as a Government which had advocated the separation. He insisted that the Congress policy of non-separation was the only one which would give Burma and India what they both wanted, namely free Government. Now the Prosecution has not complained that the above speech of February 18 was seditious. But I have examined it, because it indicated the purpose underlying Sen Gupta's visit. He did not, it appears, come to attack the Local Government in its essence as an established Government, but in its policy of separation. The question I now have to decide is whether in the speeches complained of, he held to that intention or whether he departed from it and attempted to incite hatred against the Government, thereby exceeding the latitude given him by explanation 7 to Section 124-A to express disapprobation of the Government measure as regards the speech at Hurikrishna hall.

NOT SEDITIOUS AS A WHOLE.

The Magistrate proceeding said: Men like Mr. Paw Tun and Mr. Pillay, M.L.C. were present None of these people had ever been accused of sedition. They are blameless citizens of Rangoon. It must be persumed that they went to the meeting not to hear sedition preached, but to listen to Sen Gupta develop the argument he had adumbrated two days before in Fytche Square on the subject of the burning question of separation. I think it may confidently be held that no one expected Sen Gupta to preach sedition. Was what he said seditious? I said, seditious? I have said enough to indicate that in my opinion his intention was not to make a seditious speech, but to argu against separation. In consequence I hold that the speech as a whole was not an attempt to excite disaffection. There is, however, not the slightest doubt that in the passages selected, he overstepped the limits of disapprobation and made statements calculated to excite disaffection against the Government. As he made the statement, it must be assumed that he meant them to cause that disaffection.

As regards the last speech the Magistdate said: Sen Gupta again began in a legitimate manner and taken as a whole the speech was still concerned with the object of his visit, namely, the advancement of the Congress in Burma and the matter of separation. But when he had reached the

(Continued on Page 11.)

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL. FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL.

DETAILS ON PAGE 6.

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Ltd. by SORABJI PALONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay.